BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor. . . A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
. . . six months, invariably in advance, . . . $10 00
. . . " " " 5 00
. . . 6 months, invariably in advance, . . $25 00
. . . " " " 5 00
. . . " " " 4 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 21. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1864. { NO. 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $3.

Special Notices will be charged $4 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

IN COUNTY COURT.

. . . ning qualified at the ensuing Quarter Sessions . . . A. . . . of Pleas and Quarter Sessions . . . County, as Executor upon the last will . . . Thomas Murray, deceased, hereby gives . . . to all persons indebted to said estate to come for- . . . and all persons having claims against the . . . to present them within the time prescribed . . . this notice will be plead in bar of . . .

JOHN W. MURRAY, Executor.
3 3w*

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED.

. . . July last, one unbranded sorrel ox. One . . . and (also) black whitish say he belongs . . . Jacob Bowden, of Wilmington, N. C. . . . is now living in Brunswick county and belongs to Dr. Hicks . . . N. C. The owners of said negroes are . . . forward, prove property, pay charges . . . or they will be dealt with as the law . . .

R. N. HILL, Jr. Sheriff.
26 1w—3 tf

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, NO. CA., ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh Oct. 4th, 1864.

. . . Special Order No. 227, Paragraph 3, of the . . . Department, directs that all persons . . . Militia into the field to repel a . . . Invasion of the State, it is ordered . . . Colonels of the Militia in Harnett, Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Onslow and Pender counties, and all persons . . . Militia Companies in said counties, that they will assemble their . . . Companies at their usual places of parade, and . . . Companies to be broken up . . .

. . . Militia Companies, when there . . . Militia, they will . . . Companies is not dis- . . . Companies to the near-

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1864.

The fall term of Superior Court of New Hanover County, convened at the Court House in this town on Monday morning at half-past eleven o'clock. His Honor, Judge Gilliam, presiding. For reasons best known to his Honor, the Court was adjourned, and all parties discharged for the present term.

In answer to a communication signed "X," relative to the adjournment of Court on Monday last, immediately after convening the same, we have only to say that we see no reason for publishing everything we know. Judge Gilliam, no doubt, acted according to his best judgment, from information obtained from officers of the Court. In announcing the fact, that "For reasons best known to his Honor, the Court was adjourned," &c, we certainly meant no disrespect to the Judge presiding, and had no intention of misleading the public, or impugning Judge Gilliam's right to adjourn the Court, when he, in consequence of reasons presented to his Honor or by others in open Court. Judge Gilliam no doubt acted as any prudent man would have done under similar circumstances.

A LOOK YEAR.

Monday forenoon we picked up accidentally, in a store, an almanac for 1864. It was but an advertising affair sent out to proclaim the virtues of Hostetter's Bitters, or some such thing, and it was in German at that; which was pretty much the same as Greek to us, only a little more so.

We take it, with the assurance of a friend, that it was for the year of our Lord 1864, which year has 366 days. Probably a leap year. The extra day comes to it as being a leap year. Who has thought of leap year? Who has laughed over leap year? Nobody that we know of.

But the year is a long one—longer than the single extra day could make it—than twenty, thirty, sixty, ninety, one hundred days could make it. The eye—the thought—the mind has been fixed upon matters of the deepest and most painful importance. We have records to see the bloody battle fields of Virginia and Georgia. We have heard the groans and shrieks of the wounded and the dying. We have seemed to stand by the bed-side of the brave boy, and could imagine him, in moments of intolerable pressure, exclaiming, like Wellington, Oh, for winter or reinforcements!—Watched the sick-bed of the stricken at the fight, day by day, and a sweet hope by hope we are free to confess that this year of our Lord, 1864, has been the longest year in our whole life. It seems as if the three years of the war had passed away between the present and our past life that in memory seem hardly span. We cannot tell what the year has been to others, but we suppose it is. "What have you done for your country?" and we have achieved our independence, or helped, the next generation will say, which surely has sacrificed and suffered enough for the cause in which it is engaged. Whether or the adventurer may have made a fortune amidst of public suffering and private misery, the true citizen must suffer and be content to abide the effect of years.

Some [illegible] in extent or modern times has [illegible] met with so [illegible] of the plant which forms the [illegible] cut off from the markets of the world, [illegible] our own semi-tropical [illegible] have this year made [illegible] than enough to supply all [illegible] the next season will, [illegible] demand it, make its own sugar, for [illegible] plainly shown that the juice of the sugar [illegible] in the South, can be made to [illegible] with [illegible] than that of the sugar cane. [illegible] earth, we think the experiment [illegible] of its success.

Sorghum [illegible] to have taken the place of cotton. It is known everywhere and by everybody, and so [illegible] productive and remunerative. [illegible] by the North with the view of [illegible] independent of slave-grown cotton, it [illegible] out eventually to be one of the most [illegible] the blockaded South, and if the war [illegible] be established as one of her [illegible].

We [illegible] a visit from Mr E. E. Ovenall, of [illegible] Army Argus and Crisis, a paper devoted mainly [illegible] Mr. Ovenall wishes to publish [illegible] for the information of [illegible] and requests Surgeons in charge of [illegible] to forward to "Army Argus and Crisis" [illegible] of the deaths in their several [illegible] monthly, stating name regiment and [illegible] published for the information of [illegible].

[illegible] Wilmington, N. C. *Sentinel*, publishes [illegible] County, N. C., says we [illegible] has reached us, [illegible] that a considerable number [illegible] Officers and [illegible] the eastern part of this county, [illegible] from other counties, since they [illegible] to Goldsboro to defend the State [illegible] was for that and gone in a different [illegible] the stragglers, the *Sentinel* says are composed largely of Conscript men, deserters, and some [illegible] Militia Officers. A number of horses [illegible] and taken off.

A few [illegible] were [illegible] and just grounds for fear is [illegible] Richmond. Now, as we learn from a gentleman just [illegible] there, there is no apprehension and no [illegible]. Lt. Grant gets a thousand [illegible] receives accessions more than [illegible] that Grant has got or can get [illegible] in trim. They say now, and they say it with [illegible] confidence at Richmond, "Grant [illegible] can't get here, and never will!" As for [illegible] army has plenty, and [illegible]

[illegible], N. C., Oct. 24th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—[illegible] "An Act to [illegible] for the army" enacts "that there shall be [illegible] every enlisted man in the service of the Confederate States one pound of tobacco."

The soldiers [illegible] would like to know if they are [illegible] during service of the Confederate States, [illegible] considered, why it is that the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] them as well as to others [illegible].

SOLDIERS.

[REMARKS.—We [illegible] published the law on the above [illegible] but [illegible] Sept. 20th, 1864. No. 71—passed [illegible] Confederate Congress.]

"ASA HARRIS" the genial and witty, who is known officially in the army as Major George McKnight, has returned "from prison on lake Erie." Asa we believe has been exchanged. It is supposed that he will soon open up a sprightly correspondence with his friend Klubs, and also with his other friend Jack O. Diamonds.

The old figure or rhyme or something else of ye olden time saith:

"How pleasant is Saturday night
When we've tried all the week to be good."

That's all we recollect of it. We write at 20 minutes to 6 on Saturday evening and we've tried all the week to be good, and we're tired, but whether of being good, or of working out a daily issue, we don't exactly know,—*both* we suppose. If the Yankees come, we will neither get out a daily issue nor be good, for they won't let us do the first, and we won't be the last for we shall certainly feel like "cussing" them.

NORTHERN RUMOR assigns to Admiral PORTER the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and, *per consequence*, of any naval expedition destined to operate against this port. PORTER was not long since in New York, in consultation with the naval and military authorities there, said to be with the object of concerting measures for some important expedition.

With the exception of FARRAGUT, PORTER is the most enterprising and successful of the Yankee naval commanders. Without exception, he is said to be the most ruthless, as his conduct on the Mississippi bears witness. FARRAGUT is a Tennesseean, and is said to be, as far as the nature of the service he is engaged in will permit, courteous and gentlemanly.

What land forces may be intended to co-operate with the naval expedition under PORTER is what we have no means of ascertaining, neither can we form any conjecture as to how it is proposed that such force should advance; whether it is intended that it should march overland from the Yankee lines at Newbern or Beaufort, or should be brought in transports and an attempt made to effect a descent upon some part of the coast north or south of the forts. The prevalence of Yellow Fever at Newbern and Beaufort would seem to forbid, or at least postpone for a week or two the former plan. The prospect of rough weather bids fair to interfere with the latter. Fever can hardly prevail at Newbern beyond the first week in November—say two weeks from this date.

It is a little strange that the Yankee papers should so boldly and plainly proclaim the designs entertained against this place. It is true, an attack upon Wilmington would be popular in certain sections at the North where exasperation exists created by the exploits of the Tallahassee, and by the report that other vessels are about to issue from the harbor of Wilmington, which is denounced as a nest of pirates.

But we must remember that this is the way with the Northern papers. They boastingly proclaim in advance what is to be done; and the worst of it is that they too often succeed in carrying out their programme. So we need not say that because of the prominence given to this projected attack upon us, such attack will not be made, but the contrary. Possibly it may be intended only as a *ruse*, a feint to draw off troops from LEE. But we must not calculate much on that either. Better make up our minds to meet the shock as best we may. If happily it should be turned aside or should prove less violent than has been anticipated, so much the better. It can do no harm to be prepared, and, indeed, all the information received from the best sources tells us to look out—to expect attack and be ready to meet it. We know not the hour when the booming of cannon may warn us that it has commenced.

THERE is a report that information has been received of the movements of the Yankee expedition which has been collecting and organizing at Fortress Monroe with the assumed design of attacking the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear. This report says that this fleet has moved up the James River. If so this would indicate that BUTLER has finished his canal at Dutch Gap, but would negative the statement communicated to the Richmond *Examiner* and published by that paper, of the iron-clad ships of the line Dictator and frigate Ironsides forming part of the expedition, since neither of these vessels could possibly approach Richmond. They could not even get as high as Harrison's Bar, away below the mouth of the Appomattox. Neither, indeed could they cross any of our bars, but they could get easily within range, and shell the Forts, they themselves lying out in the open sea, a dangerous position off our coast at this season. We suppose we shall soon hear more definitely.

LATER.—We have reason to believe that these reports about the fleet having gone up the James River are wholly groundless. On the contrary, later information leaves little doubt of its having already sailed ostensibly in this direction, its officers openly proclaiming Wilmington as their destination. If so, and it would appear to be quite likely that it is so, we will hear of them ere long off our coast.

THE HOSPITALS AT PLYMOUTH.

In yesterday's *Journal* Miss BUIE published an appeal on behalf of our sick in the hospital at Plymouth, North Carolina.

We have a few words to add upon the same subject, and we feel it the more incumbent upon us to add them since we are in some measure responsible for Miss BUIE's appeal, the circumstances being that Mr. STEPHEN BEERY, a young gentleman of this town, now in service and immediately from Plymouth, represented to us the great want of certain articles experienced in the hospital or hospitals at or near Plymouth, owing in some measure to its isolated position. He wished to secure the co-operation of some active friend to the cause to assist him in obtaining the needed articles.—We suggested Miss BUIE, and, as will be seen, that lady, with her usual zeal and promptness has engaged in the work immediately.

Col. WORTHAM'S command at Plymouth suffers severely from chills and fever and billious fever. Near the mouth of the Roanoke River the neighborhood of Plymouth is peculiarly subject to such affections, especially in the fall, and in the case of persons from the interior; at least our soldiers have found it so this season. The section in which they are placed is one of more than doubtful loyalty, or at least it contains many persons of more than doubtful loyalty, while there are very many at heart devoted to the Confederate cause, who are afraid to take any part, or render our troops any active tangible assistance, under the apprehension that our occupation of Plymouth may not be permanent, and that if they take strong Confederate ground they will suffer for it in the event of the Yankees returning.

These circumstances, and others that might be enumerated, go to strengthen the claims of the hospitals at Plymouth for assistance from sections less unfavorably located. We cannot but think that in this community these claims will be allowed.

We are requested to state that Mr. LARKINS, at the Bank of Wilmington, has opened a list, and will receive any donations for Plymouth, and also that Miss BUIE will be happy to receive any such and turn them over to Mr. LARKINS. All contributions will be duly acknowledged, and faithfully applied or turned over for the purposes set forth.

A common fly is an example of perseverance not to say pertinacity, that is not worthy of imitation. If you are writing, and a fly takes the notion to alight on your pen hand, there it will alight and keep alighting, no matter how often you may drive it off. If it takes a notion to your nose, to your nose it will come, and on your nose it will sit, stand, walk or run, as to it may seem best. The only way to do is to kill him. That's what we have had to do during the progress of this paragraph.

FROM NORFOLK.—The fleet now fitting out for the capture of the forts below Wilmington consists of the iron frigate Ironsides, which was stationed for some time at Charleston; the new iron-clad ship of the line Dictator, whose armament is of the heaviest calibre and greatest range (some of her guns are said to throw shell within a fraction of six miles); two Monitors and an immense number of wooden vessels of war, ammunition and picket boats, etc.

We clip the above from the Charleston *Courier* of the 22d inst. It has been suggested that the enemy are not yet ready to make a descent upon the Forts or upon Wilmington. When they do come we can assure them of hospitable graves; at least we hope so, and from appearances of things we do not think that we will be much mistaken in our ideas.

POTATOES BY THE YARD.—Mr. D. T. BONEY, of Duplin County, North Carolina, has sent us a "Bermuda" Potatoe which is 35 inches long, but we call a yard for short. It is a queer looking affair—looks like a big pudding, or a sausage, or a "snaik," or almost anything else than a civilized and Christian sweet potatoe. We intend to cook a *foot or two* of it to morrow.

"JUSTICE," requests us to state that in the force with which Lieut. SOWLES repulsed the enemy from the steamer "Condor," Company G, was represented to the number of seven men. Of course we are willing and anxious to do justice to all, and therefore make the statement as requested.

A NAVAL PLAN ON FOOT.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia "Enquirer" says:

"Gen. Grant and Admiral Bailey both go at once to New York, where they will be met by Gen Dix Gen. Franklin, Admiral Porter, Stringham and other officers. The design of the consultation cannot now be made public. We can only say that some important movements are contemplated, associated alike with victory and peace.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

The Meeting of the Governors.

At a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga, on Monday, the 17th inst., Gov. Wm. Smith presiding, after a full, free and harmonious consultation and interchange of council, the following among other views were expressed:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each, should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executive from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That while it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able-bodied man, without exception, in any of its various departments, whose place can be filled by other disabled officers and soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities, or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens and of no possible benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their command of all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops, and that it be made the special duty under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents.

And whereas, the public enemy having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slave owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they shall fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hand to purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on our part; and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessel or vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the State.

And lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow citizens, to maintain our right of self government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to be laid before their respective bodies.

Point Lookout and Elmira.

The former in Maryland, at the mouth of the Potomac, and the latter in the interior of New York, are the principal points at which Confederate prisoners of war are confined. We therefore append a brief description of these two localities from the Charlottesville Chronicle, by Edward V. James, of the 7th Louisiana, who has just reached our lines, having escaped from Elmira on the 5th of July, after a sojourn of one day:

Point Lookout embraces thirty acres, just upon the beach, fenced in by a wall fifteen feet high. There is a platform on the outside of the wall, four feet from the top, which is patroled by Yankee sentinels—there being ten yards within each post. The prisoners are housed in tents, sixteen to a tent; and were allowed to walk about in the enclosure. There were two meals a day, one at 6 a. m., and the other at 3 p. m. At breakfast, the prisoners got four crackers, about three inches square, and a tin cup of coffee with two ounces of meat.

At dinner they received five crackers, a tin cup of bean soup, and a quarter of a pound of meat. This lasted for nine days. An order then came from the Secretary of War stopping the coffee, and reducing the meat to one quarter of a pound per day, and in bread two ounces (of [illegible] crackers.) Five men suffered habitually with hunger, and sold their clothing for bread. Major Weymouth commanded the post, but the active officer was Captain Chase.

Elmira is a town of considerable importance. The prison is two miles from the place, situated in a beautiful valley. The prisoners here are in barracks, building one story high, with berths in three tiers around the inside. Two men sleep in one berth. Here they get plenty to eat. Two meals a day. Hard bread, pork and bean soup (with pork.) The officers were gentlemen, and treated us well, the single day that I remained here. The guards here consisted of an invalid corps.

INDIGO.—The earlier numbers of present volume of the Cultivator (1864) contain many valuable articles on Indigo; and the following is said to have been successfully used by a negro on a plantation in St. John's Berkely, to prepare a dye from the wild indigo:

Cut the plant, put it in a barrel, and cover with water. In about three days it commences to foam, and is then ready to churn. Take out the leaves, pressing the liquid out of them. It is then to be whipped up in a churn with a stick made like a dasher. When it foams, a greased feather applied to the surface will check the foam. In order to test whether the process is sufficiently advanced and the blue color extracted, it may be tested in a white plate put in the sunlight; the thickened grounds will be visible. About a quart of strong lye water, or lime water, should be first thrown in to settle it. This should be done before it is churned. If the coloring substance appears to be sufficiently separated, drain the supernatant water carefully away. The remainder or sediment should be placed in a bag to drain, and afterwards may be moulded into cakes.

For the manufacture of indigo on a more extensive scale, large vats and other facilities are needed. The produce is about sixty pounds of indigo to the acre, and each hand can cultivate three acres.

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH DAY.

The operations of the enemy since our last report has been as follows: Battery Gregg at Fort Sumter sixteen shots, at Sullivan's Island twenty shots; Battery Wagner at James' Island thirteen shots. There was no shelling of the city, and no change in the fleet.

Courier.

Modern Economy of Time.

The Scientific American thus shows how time has been economized by the application of machinery:

One man can spin more cotton yarn now than four hundred men could have done in the same time in 1769, when Arkwright, the first cotton spinner took out his first patent.

One man can make as much flour in a day now as a hundred and fifty could a century ago.

One woman can make as much lace in a day as a hundred women could a hundred years ago.

It now requires only as many days to refine sugar as it did months thirty years ago.

It once required six months to put quicksilver on a glass; now it needs only forty minutes.

The engine of a first-rate iron-clad frigate will perform as much work in a day as forty-two thousand horses.

LONGSTREET IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

It has been known for some days past that Lieut. Gen. Longstreet has returned to Virginia, after an absence of some months, in the South, whither he repaired to recruit his health and favor the convalescence of his wound, received near Fredericksburg, in May last. The soldiers of his old command will gladly welcome him back among them, and the country will be rejoiced to learn that he is once more in the field again, as the following general orders will show:

HDQRS 1ST ARMY CORPS,
18th October, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 12.

By special orders No. 248, headquarters Army Northern Virginia, Lieut. Gen. Longstreet resumes command of his army corps.

The undersigned congratulates its gallant officers and men on the restoration to them of that distinguished leader, with whom are associated so many of the proudest recollections of the corps.

In parting with them for a new command he desires to express his thanks for their ready support, his high commendation for their gallantry and fortitude during the past unexampled campaign, and his best wishes for their future fortune and prosperity.

(Signed,) R. H. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ARMY CORPS,
19th October, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 13.

The undersigned, with deep and grateful emotions, resumes command of his army corps.

Although separated from it since the first action of the past eventful campaign, the history of your share in that campaign is not unknown to him.

He has marked with pride and pleasure the success which has attended your heroic efforts under the accomplished commander who has so worthily led you.

Soldiers! let us not go backward! Let the 1st corps be always true to itself! We have in the past a brilliant, an unsurpassed record. Let our future eclipse it in our eagerness for glory, our love of country, and our determination to beat the enemy.

(Signed) J. LONGSTREET,
Lieut. General.

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST DAY

The firing since our last has been principally directed at Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island. Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel fired ninety-six shots at the fort, and seventy-nine at Sullivan's and James' Islands, Thursday night and Friday. Two shots were fired at the city.

The sentinels guarding the "pen" on Morris' Island were relieved yesterday, and a large body of men, supposed to be the Confederate prisoners, marched to the lower end of the island.

Later in the day a transport with troops on board, believed to be the prisoners, left Lighthouse Inlet and sailed South.

No change in the fleet is reported.

Char. Courier, 22d inst.

"THAT'S PERSONAL."—The editor of the Raleigh Progress must have been reading the "Macon Speech." Listen to this denunciation:

"The infamous calumniator and hypocritical scoundrel that presides over the Salisbury Watchman graciously "condescends" to "notice" this paper, and so gotifies his four dozen readers. We care nothing for such cattle—he is but the truckling slave and obedient tool of a few politicians and men in office, and should the Yankees occupy Salisbury to morrow he would be ready, hat in hand, to serve them as he is now serving others. This war has never cost him a dollar, and never will if any amount of hypocrisy and oath-taking will save him and his plunder. He talk about "condescension"—the sanctimonious, pharisaical scoundrel."

That Progress is not quite as good a Christian as John Bunyan's "Infamous calumniator," "hypocritical scoundrel," "cattle," "truckling slave," "obedient tool," "time server," "oath swallower," "sanctimonious pharisee!" Salisbury, old fellow, can't you "come back" with a classical anathema?—*Mont. Mail.*

SORGHO DYE.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes as follows:

"A few days ago I was boiling syrup, when I had one pot idle. I had water put in it, and sent to the field for a small armful of sorgho sugar cane, just as it was cut off, and put it in the pot to see whether it would boil soft. To my surprise, I found the water became very red, when a thought struck me that it might be used for dying, and I put a little wool in it. In about ten minutes I took it out, and found it to be of a beautiful brown color. Enclosed I send a sample to let the public have the benefit of it, that other discoveries or experiments may be made."

TERRIBLE AT A DISTANCE.—A late Yankee paper says:

The wrought iron Ames gun was tried at Bridgeport, Conn., last week. Three shots were fired with the following results, as reported to the Bridgeport Standard. The first shot with a charge of sixteen pounds of powder, the gun elevated at twenty-four and one-fifth degrees, was sent five and three quarter miles. The second shot, elevated the same, with a charge of twenty pounds of powder, was a "tumbler," and fell short about one and a half miles. The third shot with a charge of twenty five pounds of powder, went a distance of seven and a half miles in thirty seconds. The shell weighed 107 pounds.

REMEDY FOR SORES ON HORSES AND CATTLE.—Lime and lard, says a correspondent of the Maine Farmer, "are the best applications to old, bad sores of any kind that I know, especially if the [illegible] is flesh. [illegible] and lard in a mortar, and stir [illegible] well together. [illegible] in a dark place from light and air, and it will keep good for years. Take one part of lime in three parts of lard, in bulk, and mix them well, cold, and apply a proper quantity to the sore twice a day, and cleanse well each time with soap suds. If the sore descends below the outward opening, it must be opened to the bottom, or it will not heal sound. If the bone is affected, the sore probably will not heal, and ought not to till the bone is healed. Sores healed under this treatment always heal sound. If fungus be in the sore, this ointment will clear it all out and keep it out."

Tar is selling in New York at two dollars a pound. It used to cost eighty cents a barrel.

ONE WAY TO GROW RICH.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is to trust nobody; to believe none; to heap interests upon interests, cent upon cent; to destroy all the finer feelings of nature, and be rendered mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease, disappointment and a miserable death.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.—The Appeal of the 13th has the following respecting Sherman's movements:

The Federal commander is endeavoring to work out the salvation of his army, and save Atlanta very vigorously.—He knows he cannot delay making a connection to the rear very long. That he had such knowledge of Gen. Hood's purposes before the late campaign on our part was commenced, as to cane him to send two corps north of the Chattahoochee, and that those were found strongly posted on the railroad from Vining's to Marietta, by our advance, has been heretofore stated in these columns. These left Atlanta ewo weeks since, a day or two beford our advance commenced. About the same time, as prisoners taken report, the 15th, 16th and 17th army corps were concentrated north of East Point, and on the 2nd instant these crossed the Chattahoochee at Sandtown and the ferries above.

Ere this, then, Sherman has united the colums with which he intends to operate aginst Hood. That quick work a battle any hour, may be looked for, we believe, because we think the enemy is necessitated to get rid of our army. They cannot rest at Atlanta. They must fight, and that quickly; and fortunately this time they can only get a battle at such point as General Hood may select. They must be the attacking party. There force may be, probably is, numberically a few, thousand stronger than ours but if Gen. Hood acts wisely in chosing a position, the difference will vanish. Unless we have been greatly deceived as to the strength and spirit of the army of Tennessee, we have no fears as to the result.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22d, 1864.

This morning the Yankee battery lately erected in the rear of Bonlware House, about two miles below Chaffin's, opened upon a portion of our fleet. Five men on the iron clad Fredericksburg were slightly wounded. Our battery Brooke and several of our iron clads replied and silenced the Yankee battery.

FROM THE VALLEY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 22d, 1864.

But few additional particulars have been received from the Valley. Our army fell back to New Market. The enemy did not pursue them.

Maj. Gen. Ramseur was shot in the bowels, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. He fell into the hands of the enemy.

Brig. Gen. Battle was wounded in the knee and arrived here this morning; also Brig. Gen. Connor, of S. C., was wounded in the leg on the 13th inst.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 22d, 1864.

The Baltimoree American (evening edition,) of the 20th inst. has been received by the Whig.

Stanton's official bulletin to Dix says that another great battle was fought yesterday, the 19th, at Cedar Creek, threatening at first great disasters, but finally resulting in victory for the Union forces under Sheridan more splendid than any heretofore achieved; forty-three pieces of artillery and many prisoners were captured. On our side Generals Wright, Prichett and Grover were wounded; Bizwell killed. Sheridan's official report admits that his army was driven in confusion four miles; he hastened from Winchester, where he was on his return from Washington, took affairs in hand, and formed a new line of battle in time to repulse the attack of the enemy. After some cavalry charges he attacked and routed the enemy; darkness intervened to shut off greater results.

A telegram from Chattanooga of the 19th says that Sherman started yesterday in pursuit of the rebels who were retreating southward via Bloomtown Valley. The same telegram claims that Roddy's cavalry were routed at Rome on the 12th by Hatty's brigade of cavalry.

Thirty armed desperadoes, supposed to be in the rebel employ from Canada invaded St. Alban's, Vermont, on the 19th, robbed the banks of large sums, and shot several citizens; eight raiders were subsequently captured, and fifty thousand dollars recovered.

The result of the vote on the new Constitution in Maryland is yet doubtful.

Dispatches from Halifax confirm the reports of the capture of the Roanoke by the Confederates. She was taken to Bermuda, where the passengers landed. Braine then put to sea and burned the vessel off Bermuda. He and the crew returned in boats and were arrested by the british authorities.

Forrest is making a raid through the Western portion of Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Peace Convention adopted resolutions in favor of peace, on the basis of the sovereignty of the States and a call for a Convention of the States to settle the difficulties.

Glasgow, Missouri, and the garrison were captured on Saturday by cheeky. The City Hall and other buildings were destroyed. The greatest excitement prevails on the Kansas border. Leavenworth is being fortified.

Gold was 207½.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23d, 1864.

Lincoln was serenaded in Washington on Wedeesday night, and made a speech of some length in which he congratulated the people of Maryland on the extirpation of slavery from that State. He alluded to intimations that he would seize control of the Government if defeated in the coming election. He declared that whoever was constitutionally elected in November shall be duly installed President on the fourth of March. If the people should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace even at the loss of their country and their liberties, he knew of no power nor right to resist them. He believed, however, that the people were still resolved to preserve their country and liberty, and in this, in office or out, he was resolved to stand by them.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct 23d, 1864.

By recent arrivals from Europe, assurances have been received at Washington from the highest sources that no vessels capable of belligerent service against the United States will be allowed to leave the French ports for the Confederates.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23d, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 21st has been received.—It contains no later news from Sherman.

The latest official reports from Missouri state that the main rebel army was still East of Blackwater River.

The Vermont raiders were arrested in Canada East. The Governor General of Canada has assured the Governor of Vermont that he will respond to the requisition of the Government of the United States for the delivery of these criminals.

The outrage had created great excitement in Vermont. Nothing else of interest.

NORTHERN NEWS, VIA THE WEST.

MOBILE, Oct. 22d, 1864.

The operator at Tuscumbia under date of the 21st inst., reports that by flag of truce at Decatur, a Yankee officer says that Hood is beating Sherman at his own game of flanking. It is reported that our forces hold Rome, Dallas, Kingston, Resaca and Missionary Ridge, and were advancing on Chattanooga, at which place the Federals were concentrating by withdrawing unimportant garrisons.—Sherman's forces are on short rations.

The Nashville papers of the 17th say that the Louisville Journal of the 13th reports guerrillas are overrunning Kentucky.

Yorhees has been re elected by ten thousand majority.

Seventy-three counties in Ohio give an abolition majority of 2700.

The Philadelphia Dispatch of the 17th [illegible] the State for the Republican [illegible] 3 000 majority.

The ballot [illegible] has already [illegible] elected.

[illegible] Mississippi journals announce that Gen. Stanwattie attacked the enemy at Calvin Creek, in the Choctaw Nation on the 19th ult., and after fighting for hours defeated the enemy, capturing 250 wagons and 123 prisoners. The Yankee loss in killed and wounded was 200; our loss was very slight.

The yellow fever was still prevailing in Galveston and Houston, Texas.

A correspondence between our forces and the enemy, on Brazos island, reveal the fact that Cortinas is a Brig. General in the Yankee service and Ezechaste is Colonel.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24th, 1864.

The Baltimore American (evening edition) of the 21st has been received.

A despatch from Sheridan to Grant claims sixteen hundred prisoners, two Colonels commanding Brigades severely wounded and one killed.

General Ramseur died on the morning of the 20th inst.

A despatch from Stanton says that the telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no later reports received by the War Department.

All quiet below Richmond yesterday and to-day.

Nothing later from the Valley.

Fourteen hundred prisoners, captured by Early, were received at the Libby prison on yesterday.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24th, 1864.

Northern papers of the 22d inst. have been received.

A telegram from Jefferson City says that Curtis was fighting Price's advance all day on the 20th on Little Blue River, 10 miles from Independence. Rosecrans was advancing to aid Curtis.

Price's camp when last heard from was at Waverly.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation for thanksgiving on the last Thursday in November.

Nothing later from Sherman.

French troops occupied Matamoras without opposition on the 26th inst.

The Cincinnati Peace Convention adjourned *sine die* without making any nominations.

The New York money market steady; closing quotation 209.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 24th, 1864.

Gen. Shipley, at Norfolk, has issued a general order requiring all persons over 16, male and female, to take the oath or be sent out of the lines by the 15th of October.—Parties are not to take the oath under threat, intimidation or promise of any kind, but after mature reflection. Oath obligations and penalties, in case of violation, to be fully explained. Those taking the oath are to be conscripted. Portsmouth, Cherry Stone, Yorktown and Norfolk are places appointed for parties to attend in order to take the oath.

A number of males who have been banished rather than take the oath have arrived in our lines.

Nothing new or active in the situation hereabouts.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25th, 1864.

The Sentinel of this morning contains a circular from Secretary Benjamin, giving an exposition of the finances of the United States, based upon official data. He estimates the debt of the United States on the first of May next at twenty-four hundred millions, involving an annual charge upon the Treasury of nearly equal to that accumulated in Great Britain for two centuries. The circular is addressed to the Hon. A. Dudley Mann, Brussells.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25th, 1864.

The quietude below Richmond remains unbroken. No further demonstration by the enemy is expected until after the Presidential election.

Brig Gen. Archer, of Maryland, died in this city last night.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER.—FROM MISSOURI, &c.

MOBILE, Oct. 25th, 1864.

On Saturday night last the steamer Senator, No. 2, exploded her starboard boiler near Park's Landing, then burned and sunk; twenty-five persons were killed and missing, and five wounded.

A special dispatch to the Register dated Senatobia, Oct. 24th, says that the St. Louis Republican of the 20th and the Memphis Bulletin of the 22d say that Price is in possession of the country from Marshall to Lexington. Federal combinations say they will compel him to cut his way out of the State. He left Brownville on the 16th with 4 000 of his troops, Missourians. At Glasgow large accessions were made to his force. Quantrell and Jackman are reported to have joined him. Anderson and Jackman recruited 8.000 men North of the Missouri River in five counties. The army is in fine spirits. Price speaks of wintering in the State.

The St. Louis Democrat says it cannot conceal the fact that the Rebel army is assuming alarming proportions, constantly gathering arms from unsupported garrisons.

Glasgow, a Federal garrison of 600 has been captured; 200 citizens surrendered.

Great excitement prevails in Western Kentucky, on account of an anticipated raid from Forrest.

A party of guerrillas attempted to capture S. P. Chase while speaking at Covington.

Resaca is 82 miles Northwest of Atlanta; Dalton is 18 miles in the same direction from Resaca, and Tunnel Hill is 7 miles from Dalton. From Tunnel Hill to Chattanooga the distance is 31 miles. The whole distance from Atlanta to Chattanooga, by the railroad, upon which all the above named places are located, being 138 miles.

Refugees in Canada.

The following order seems to have created great excitement among the refugees from Yankeedom in Canada:

"HEADQUARTERS, QUEBEC,
"September 21, 1864.

"Notice is hereby given to all persons from the Federal States of America who have taken refuge in Canada since the first of August, 1864, and are fit for the performance of military duty, to report immediately to Captain H. Stanhope Wilkes, of Her Majesty's service, at his headquarters, Clifton House, Canada West, for enrollment into the military service of Her Majesty's Government.

"All persons failing or refusing to comply with this order will be subject to summary arrest, fine and imprisonment.

"Refugees and exiles seeking the protection of this Government must lend their aid to strengthen the Government that gives them protection.

"By order."

Southern refugees are said to be complying with the order, and Yankees are making for their homes.

It should cause our authorities to reflect on their leniency towards foreigners in letting them go almost entirely unscathed, while every white male citizen is required to go to the front—exemption or no exemption, detail or no detail.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

POEMS UNWRITTEN.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

There are poems unwritten, and songs unsung,
Sweeter than any that ever were heard—
Poems that wait for an angel tongue,
Songs that but long for a Paradise bird.

Poems that ripple through lowliest lives—
Poems unnoted and hidden away,
Down in the souls where the beautiful thrives,
Sweetly as flowers in the air of May.

Poems that only the angels above us,
Looking down deep in our hearts, may behold,
Felt, though unseen by the being who love us,
Written on lives as in letters of gold.

Sing to my soul the sweet song; that thou livest!
Read me the poem that never was penned—
The wonderful ideal of life that thou givest
Fresh from the spirit, Oh beautiful friend!

THE JAMES RIVER EXCHANGE GROUND.—It it intimated that no more flag of truce exchange of prisoners will be made in the James; that the enemy intend occupying the whole length of the river from City Point up as far as they can penetrate, planting the river with torpedoes to prevent the Confederate fleet of iron-clads from going down. Savannah, Georgia, is spoken of as the point of exchange to be selected, and an exchange of ten thousand prisoners of war, it is said, will take place near that city this fall.

The following North Carolinians, all officers, were among the returned prisoners that arrived at Richmond on Saturday 5th inst, from the Northern prisons:

First Lieutenants.—H. Rinstaff, 43d; R. W. Arrington, 30th; J. D. Cuthbertson, 53d; S. C. Hyman, 31st; M. A. Lowe, 25th; E. W. Pharr, 57th; W. R. Sanders, 45th; L. W. Simmons, 8th; F. Williams, 13th.

Second Lieutenants.—Thos. C. Miller, 33d; D. Armfield, 1st; E. Furley, 28th; J. G. Jeffreys, 45th; J. McCoy, and S. P. Sparrow, 66th.

REMEDY FOR INF

Army Correspondence of the Journal.

Battle of Winchester No. 3; Battle of Strasburg; Retreat from New Market.

BIVOUAC NEAR PORT REPUBLIC, }
September 26th, 1864. }

The past week has been of eventful interest in the history of this campaign in the Valley, and the news would have been forwarded to your columns but for the late order issued by the A. & I. G., requiring a month to transpire between the occurrence of an event and the account thereof.

On the 17th Generals Rodes' and Gordon's divisions left camp at two o'clock, P. M., and proceeded towards Martinsburg upon another reconnoissance.—Ramseur's division was left near Bunker Hill, guarding the roads which lead from Harper's Ferry, while General Gordon made a raid upon Martinsburg to secure cattle and forage reported there in large quantities. The enterprise was a failure, for there were no stores there, and except driving a few cavalry out of the town there was no engagement. We will close the curtain upon scenes of desolation which came to our ears; no soldiers can indulge their appetites to such an extent, and it is now time that officers high in authority should notice its demoralizing tendency.

On Sunday, the 18th General Gordon returned, and joining Rodes at Bunker Hill, went into camp about six miles from Winchester. The same evening General Ramseur had an engagement with the enemy's cavalry on the Berryville Road, repulsing them.

On the morning of the 19th the firing was resumed at daybreak, and Winchester, and General Rodes' division was put in motion towards the latter place.—Arriving there we found the rest of the army partially formed, and line of battle was hurriedly formed and [illegible] Gen. Rodes leading in person. The account which states that "Rodes was in camp and being surprised while rallying his men" is without foundation. At the time General Rodes' death the division was [illegible] in an orderly and effective charge.

Some account of our line must first be given, that you may form an idea of the battle. The left was composed of General Lomax's division of cavalry, made up of Johnson's, Jackson's, and Vaughan's brigades. Just to cross the Martinsburg turnpike, the extreme left is resting upon Apple Pie Ridge. There was an interval between the right of the cavalry and the left of the infantry column, and then came Rodes' division, Gen. Ramseur's division and Fitz Hugh Lee's division on the extreme right, the whole line forming an arc of a circle, covering the Berryville and Martinsburg Road, with the fortified heights (Apple Pie Ridge) in the rear.

When Rodes' command left the field Ramseur moved to the right, Gordon formed on the left of Rodes, and in this line the battle opened. With the usual dash of our troops they went forward with a rush and drove the enemy pell-mell before them. Here it was that our brave Major General fell, pierced through the brain with a minie ball. Everything was now going well. We captured two hundred prisoners and about *nine* stands of colors, when a portion of the line advancing across the road came under an enfilade fire upon the flanks, and was forced to retire to the common line. This retire was quite a decisive one to the enemy, and the opposition in our front afterwards was but little. In fact, we have learned a reliable source, that the enemy's wagon train was ordered to the rear, under a strong guard, preparatory to a retreat.

Averill's cavalry had been skirmishing for some time with Lomax's cavalry, and about two o'clock the fire [illegible] increased in rapidity until the [illegible] was in full view from the centre of the line, and giving way. And now a commotion commenced in the rear, but not a moment too soon, for Lomax's Division came streaming out and in perfect rout. The whole field was alive with flying cavalrymen, wounded men and ambulances.

Just at this time Breckinridge's Division rushed at double quick time from the centre, and formed on the line with the hope of checking the tide of battle; but officers and entreaties and threats were used, but the disorder only increased. Seeing his successful rushing to our left, columns of infantry came up to support the cavalry, and although we were partially successful in checking the retreat, our whole column was again driven back. The fight was one of desperation, the enemy was flushed with his success, and struck boldly at the vital part, and the day was lost.

The retreat of the whole army now commenced, and it was one of disorder. Our army is not used to retreating, and the fighting in retreat was but feeble and irregular. Fortunately, the sun went down upon our misfortune and saved us from further loss.

We have not one single word of commendation for our infantry, but for Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry and the artillery. It may be said, however, in extenuation of the disorganization of our army, that our cavalry had been driven in, which caused the enemy to come in their rear before any confusion was caused, and even amidst all the disorder caused by the breaking of such an important part of a line as the left had caused, our infantry was cool, and remained orderly line, but failed to arrest the panic. No considerable bodies of the Army of Northern Virginia have ever before been thrown into confusion. It is a remarkable fact that our army has never known a *defeat*, and this can be ascribed to no other cause than the personal bravery of officers and men. But no one can say that our men are less brave now than ever, for instances of bravery were shown during the battle that for brilliancy, if not less brilliant than any in the war. But the conduct of men panic stricken was sufficient to render officers in a constant state of disorder, vacillating from point to point, in spite of the efforts of our gallant Generals to keep them steady.

The Second surprise had not yet been overcome by two of the brigades composing Lomax's division, and to their care was entrusted what is usually considered important—the flank.

After all, though, the broad shoulders of the commanding General will have to bear the blame, and the position many years hence will no doubt form quite a different opinion from any entertained now of the affair. We cannot say the saved the balance of the army from a second disaster, for our wagon train, the latter our principal property. Had all done their duty as unflinchingly as infantry troops, our colors would not now be dragged in the dust. Four pieces of artillery only were left, because of dire was brought off the field, though unserviceable. In killed and wounded our loss [illegible] quite [illegible]; many supposed last have been [illegible] Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee was wounded, though not seriously. Our gallant Colonel, S. D. Thruston, was painfully, though not seriously wounded, and fell early in the engagement. He was fortunate enough to escape capture. Capt. Jno. P. Cobb, senior Captain of the 21 N. C. Troops, had his leg fractured, but hopes to be in readiness for duty in a few days. Lieut.-Col. Bethune and Major Lambeth of the 1st N. C. were both prisoners—the latter wounded. Gen. Cox, of the [illegible] brigade, and formerly Governor of North Carolina, was captured, I regret—the 57th was [illegible].

We reported to our old position at Strasburg, arriving there on the morning of the 20th. The array of battle in the position was little changed from that at Winchester, Lomax's division on the left flank.

Properly supported, this position is one of great strength. This is the narrowest point in the Valley.—The Massanutten rises up between the Blue Ridge and Little North Mountains, dividing the Page Valley on the East from the Valley proper. In this narrow pass is Fisher's Hill, a commanding position, the right of it forming a natural defense, entirely unapproachable.—Three main roads traverse the Valley in nearly parallel lines. The Turnpike, Middle and Back Roads; the latter is close under the North Mountain, and was generally conceived to be the accessible way to our left flank.

On Wednesday, the 21st, the enemy made a vigorous attempt to dislodge Pegram's sharpshooters from their position, charging them three times with a line of battle, but without success. Skirmishing was kept up upon different portions of the line during the entire day.

The next day about noon, heavy columns of the enemy's infantry filed through the woods upon Middle Road, and massed upon our right and left centre, preparatory to the onslaught.

An anxiety and apprehension was felt during the day, for fear the enemy would mass upon the left flank, and sweep our weak cavalry from their position. The enemy showed no disposition to strike us in front, but kept patiently manœuvring his lines. Late in the day a small party of the enemy's cavalry came rushing down from the mountains in a charge, in rear of the left flank of our cavalry, and simultaneously an attack was made in front of the left. A few shots were exchanged, but our miserable cavalry broke and fled, leaving their artillery. Gen. Ramseur (commanding Rodes' old division) withdrew Cox's brigade from the centre, and moved it hastily to recover the disaster to the left, in an attempt to drive the enemy back. But the disaster was irretrievable; the enemy poured in upon the flanks and rear, and a confused effort to restore the line only resulted in further disaster.

But the demoralization of the preceding day manifested itself, and another confused retreat again commenced, and on this occasion our artillery, not so easily whipped, continued firing, until a large number of pieces fell into the hands of the enemy—(from 12 to 14 pieces.) A few of our troops acted well, but for the army, its action was not at all creditable. The real cause of our disaster at Fisher's Hill was quite obvious. The troops present were insufficient to hold the line, and confidence was nowhere felt by the troops in their ability to hold the position. The morale of the command was very poor, and everything in prime condition for the enemy to gain just such a victory as a little ingenuity could devise. The enemy did but little fighting, and accomplished all by strategy.

Our army took up position in front of Mt. Jackson on the morning of the 23d, and after a brisk day's skirmish we retired to Rose Hill, a commanding position between New Market and Mt. Jackson. This new position, although good, was easily flanked, and as was expected, it was perceived that the enemy was pushing our cavalry on the left, and we commenced to retire.

The manœuvre by which means we retired in the face of the enemy, in open day, was well conducted, and tested the courage of our troops more than a line-of-battle engagement. The retreating army formed three sides of a square, artillery, ambulances and ordnance wagons in the centre. The enemy opened on us with his artillery from his position near New Market, and an artillery duel was kept up during the day, with an intermission when a change of position became necessary. The action of our artillery was creditable; both officers and men showed skill and courage, and kept the enemy at bay. The casualties of the day were very small, and it was with a degree of satisfaction that we reflected upon our successful retirement. Lieut. M. Charles, Co. C, 1st N. C., was painfully wounded in the face.

On Sunday, the 27th, we went into bivouac near Port Republic, on the East side of the South branch of the Shenandoah, and at the mouth of Brown's Gap. This vicinity is one of exceeding interest. It was here that our lamented Jackson fought the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic, and commenced his successful career.

South River flows between the Blue Ridge on the East and a small range of hills on the West, and drives many mills of various kinds. In this small range of hills is one of the great natural curiosities in Virginia —*Weir's Cave.*

We commenced another cavalry chase on the 27th, and drove the enemy from his position about Cave Hill, capturing some prisoners. Mr. Mohler, the gentleman who owns the cave, states that on the morning of our attack, that nearly all of the cavalry officers were in the cave—but we couldn't catch them in so plain a trap.

Porte Crayon in his "Virginia Illustrated" has described graphically Weir's cave, and established his reputation as an artist.

We visited the house of the owner of the cave to procure a guide to point out the objects of interest; but the old gentleman told us the Yankees had destroyed his candles, and committed so many depredations he couldn't leave home. But we were not to be so easily foiled, and our small party,—Lieut. B——e and Adjutant T. C. J. and your correspondent, without a guide, started on our expedition.

Arriving at the mouth of the cave we found several gentlemen just leaving, who had been piloted by an enterprising bare-footed "rebel," and he gladly undertook to be our guide. Our candles were so short that we only saw a few main points: "*Fat Man's Misery*," "*Niagara Falls*," "*Job's Turkey*," "*Jacob's Ladder*," &c. The scenery of this cave is said to be more chaste than that of Mammoth Cave, but is far smaller. A large number of the army visted it, one party carrying the Brass Band of the 4th N. C. The music heard in an adjoining chamber was soft and melodious, sounding and reverberating through these numerous subterranean halls like a grand organ in a Cathedral. No one will attempt a description of this beautiful natural wonder after Porte Crayon, as he exhausted the subject. Weir's Cave though has now a historic interest, having been visited by the Armies of JACKSON and Early as well as by the Vandals.

The future has some bright rays of hope for us.

UUD.

The Failure of Grant's Last Move Against Richmond—Its Causes—Sheridan to be Transferred to the Rapid Ann.

The New York Mercury confesses that Grant's recent operations "immediately against Richmond have met with an unfortunate check," but not so disastrous as to endanger final success. It goes on to give a history of the movement by which Grant expected to crack the Richmond egg at both ends:

The reason for the partial failure may be attributed primarily to the blunders of certain corps commanders, but mainly to the unfortunate state of the weather, which has made the roads so heavy that large bodies of troops could not move with celerity, and consequently both wings had to be halted and the positions already seized entrenched. His scheme at the outset was to advance both his wings against either flank of the rebels, to operate with two corps on the north bank of the James so suddenly and secretly as to carry the eastern defences of Richmond by a *coup de main*. Also, to move two corps on the left in such a manner as to seize and hold the Southside railroad. This would have compelled the immediate evacuation of Petersburg, as that place would truly have been rendered untenable in a military view, and Lee would, for safety, have withdrawn his army within the defences of Richmond, and so disposed his troops as to defend the Danville road—a line of communications which would then have been invested with the utmost importance. The movement on the right, however, resulted in the possession of some minor defences at Chaffin's farm, while that on she left failed for want of vim on the part of the officers directing it. The hopeful tone of Gen. Grant's early dispatches have not been borne out, but there is still no cause for great discouragement. The Army of the Potomac has not been defeated, but have, on the contrary, been victorious to the extent that they have gone, and both wings are in such a position that, should equal success attend the next extension of the lines, the right will be placed within sight of the immediate defences of the rebel capital, while the left will be put in full possession of the Southside railroad, and thus the original plans of General Grant be fully executed.

New combinations have recently been made by Gen. Grant, which have for their object an immediate offensive movement against Lee's army and the rebel capital. These are no less than the transfer of Sheridan's army from the Shenandoah Valley to the position formerly held by General Meade on the line of the Rapid Ann, with headquarters and secondary base at Warrenton.—The rebel papers claim that Sheridan has been defeated by Early and compelled to fall back to Harrisonburg. But it is believed that this is untrue, and that the retrograde movement was really in pursuance of instructions from General Grant, who has ordered him to move northward through the gaps in the Blue Ridge into the Luray Valley, and thence, when preparations have been made to supply him, to advance upon Warrenton and endeavor to obtain possession of Gordonsville. It will be observed that the Orange and Alexandria road is already being repaired and rails laid, so that supplies can be transported readily and rapidly to Warrenton. When this is done, the forward movement of General Sheridan will be resumed with an army largely reinforced.

When General Meade held the line of the Rapid Ann, near the point which has been selected as General Sheridan's new base, although he had an enemy in his front in strong force, the rebels made no attempt to enter the Shenandoah Valley for the purpose of invading Maryland or threatening Washington, for the reason that such a course would expose them to be cut off in the rear, owing to the facility with which a pursuing column could move into the Valley through the gaps in the Blue Ridge. This is precisely the plan laid out by General McClellan, and which, had he been permitted to carry out, would have resulted in the capture of Richmond and the defeat of Lee's army. He wished to place a column on the line of the Rapid Ann as an army of observation, which would at the same time defend Washington and prevent the invasion of the Shenandoah Valley or Maryland, while, with the main body of his army, he took a position on the south side of the James river and operated against Richmond and the communications of the rebel capital.

The rebel papers report a defeat of Gen. Burbridge at Saltville, in Southwestern Virginia, and state that he has been operating in that quarter with a force of six thousand men. This shows that he has penetrated the designs of General Grant and has sent a large force, under Echols and Breckinridge, to check the movement on Lynchburg, by the line of the Virginia and Tennessee road. General Sherman's presence in Nashville at that time, however, and the movement of this force under Gen. Burbridge, have great significance; and the readers of this correspondence will remember that the plan of operations revealed by secret occurrences was fully foreshadowed some weeks ago by your Washington correspondent. The advance of General Burbridge may be considered merely in the light of a reconnoissance, and his repulse is of little importance. General Sherman will soon be ready to move a force through East Tennessee and Virginia which will sweep back the bodies of rebel troops now endeavoring to guard Lynchburg. This place is of too great importance to be lost sight of in the campaign now fully under way, and its capture will have a terribly demoralizing effect upon the rebel army. Ere long, General Grant's army in front of Richmond and Petersburg will make another advance; Sheridan will move down upon Gordonsville; and Sherman, with his victorious legions, will sweep brilliantly and successfully through Southwestern Virginia against Lynchburg. These combinations exhit a profound knowledge of the art of war on the part of General Grant; and although he did, at the outset, discard the plans formed by General McClellan for the campaign against Richmond, his adoption of them at the present time shows that he is not unwilling to follow in the footsteps and after the advice of the illustrious leader of the Army of the Potomac.

FROM THE UNITED STATES

THE CONVENTION OF ALL THE STATES.

The Richmond Examiner, in a leading article, takes to task Messrs. Stephens and Boyce, who have advocated the "monstrous" proposition of "a Convention of all the States," and in its own peculiar vein of satire, depicts the mighty Convention, with the South Carolina delegates sitting cheek by jowl with Banks, Sumner, Everett and Beast Butler. For the entertainment of our readers, we make the following extracts from the Examiner's article:

A southern man, Mr Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, gives, or seems to give, his assent, to the monstrous proposal. "To such a convention "of the States I should have no objection as a peaceful "conference and interchange of views between equal and "Sovereign Powers." Mr. Stephens, however, probably thinks it wise, with some politic view or other, to encourage the idea, knowing the thing to be impossible. Perhaps he supposes that the apparent reception and entertainment of the suggestion at the South might act favorably on the efforts of the Democratic party, that is the Peace party, at the North.

Possibly the same explanation may account for the letter of Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, to the President, wherein he most warmly urges—or seems to urge—the President to meet this action of the Chicago Convention, by declaring his willingness for an armistice and a Convention of all the States, &c. "I think," says Mr. Boyce, "that action (namely the action of the Chicago meeting) demands a favorable response from our government." And the honorable gentleman carries the joke so far, in his artful design of encouraging Yankee peace men, as to effect a kind of enthusiasm for their noble idea of a Convention. "Imagine," he cries, "this grand Council of States in the act of convening, after the people every where in peaceful possession of their right to elect their ambassadors, had done so. What a sublime spectacle! There would be nothing to compare with it in moral grandeur in ancient or modern times," &c.

Well, imagine it. Let us all try to conceive, if the human imagination can, this proposed august convocation. A very vast "wigwam," huger than the Coliseum, is erected with circling tiers of steps for myriads of spectators; for it is to be a highly imposing assembly—never was the like "in all creation," (a Yankee boast which this time will be true,) and as we have astonished mankind by our war, so we are to dazzle them by a Peace which shall be the envy and despair of all nations. Of course there will be a mighty throng of ladies from the several States—for none have a deeper interest in the result, nor a more legitimate curiosity to behold so many men of immortal names assembled on the grandest occasion in history—up to this date.—The solemn assemblage, pregnant with the destiny of a hemisphere, is opened. The heart of the vast multitude beats high, and its breath comes quick as the Delegates enter. Arrive the representatives of South Carolina: they take their seats, with courteous greetings, beside the honorable gentlemen from Massachusetts, and the "Bay State" has, of course, sent her greatest men—three silk Banks, late commanding general at New Orleans, in civil attire; for all swords are sheathed, or turned into ploughshares or steel pens. At sight of him, perhaps, one of our Louisiana delegates cannot but think sadly of his house and plantation sacked and burned on Red river, and his children shipped off and landed houseless refugees on the bare strand of Pass-a-goula, by order of that Banks; but he represses such thoughts; they must not be indulged on this joyful day; for this, look yon, is a day of peace on earth and good will unto men. On the same bench you recognize also the calm, statesmanship like visage of Sumner, who formerly, in the bitterness of his heart and soreness of his head, termed us Southerners the "sum-total of all barbarism"—he is all smiles to day, as he looks on his Southern brethren, for he says within himself, Now I know that the Lord hath delivered them into my hands. Behold also the lofty brow of mellifluous Everett, who conjured the very old women of Massachusetts, if they could do no better, to stab us with their knitting needles; and Benjamin Butler, whose wholesome discipline tamed the spirit of the New Orleans women, and put a bit between the teeth of clergymen of Norfolk. And now all eyes are eagerly bent to gaze, as through another door file in the proud Virginians, holding their heads somewhat high at first; but soon they look more humble, when they find their allotted chairs beside the representatives of "Pierpont" Virginia, (for this, you remember, is a Convention of all the "States.") Dr. Rucker and General Hunter politely greet the gentlemen from the Eastern fragment of the Old Dominion; and as the last named commanding general is announced, there is a movement amongst the Virginia ladies in the auditory; they begin to inspect curiously, through *lorgnetts*, the jewelry, which graces the arms and necks of the fair daughters of New England, seated near by—and fancy that they recognize certain chains and bracelets. Some may even shiver and shudder & hardly suppress a sob, when they see the man who burned their houses over their heads, & can almost fancy they hear again the roar of the flames bringing their rooftree crashing down upon the hearth. Delegates from Hahu's new "State" of Louisiana (some of them colored gentlemen) fraternally meet planters from the "coast," whose plantations have been leased to Yankee agriculturists. As Ohio representatives take their seats, spectators from Tennessee perhaps think upon John Morgan and his staff, their heads cropped, in the prison-dress of the penitentiary. Not a Northern delegate who enters but calls up to some Georgian or North Carolinian spectator the memory of desolated homes and murder shrieks rising from burning towns and the wail of violated virgins tearing their hair, until, by the time the Convention is called to order, the whole atmosphere seems laden with curses and lamentations, and the moan of a hundred thousand ghosts crying aloud for vengeance.

Then the parson rises to open the proceedings with prayer. But it is best to stop here, lest we verge on blasphemy; for what form of prayer will serve his turn?

The Scriptures tell us not to do evil that good may come of it. It often happens that when wicked men do evil that *evil* (not good) may come of it. Providence takes the matter in its own hands and evolves a good from the intended evil.

The cereal, sorghum, was introduced into this country from China with the design to destroy the value of one of the industrial pursuits of the South. It was supposed by those who introduced it, and recommended its cultivation, that it would entirely supplant the sugar cane of Louisiana, and thereby render the cultivation of sugar unprofitable, and slavery a burden. Philosopher Greeley, the humane and Christian gentleman, who thinks all the white inhabitants of the South should be murdered, that the negroes may enjoy their inheritance was the great promoter of the sorghum scheme. The Tribune was so full of it for several months that room could be scarcely found for anything else. It was to be planted everywhere, for it would grow everywhere. The great Northwest was to be a sorghum bed, from the Lakes to the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio. In Missouri, it was to supplant the cane; and there were to be sorghum brakes in place of cane brakes. In Iowa, Wisconsin, and all the unnamed States made out of the Indian territories since we left the old concern, men, horses, cattle and sheep, were to live on sorghum bread; to sweeten their tea with sorghum sugar; to feed their children on sorghum molasses; to sleep on mattresses made of sorghum fodder; to carry sorghum walking-canes to church on Sunday; and, finally, to have sorghum planted on their graves when they were buried. As the quaint old English Philosopher, Sir Thomas Browne, could see nothing but a quincunx in all the arrangements of Nature for the growth of the primeval forests, so the modern Yankee philosopher believed that the whole earth was made for the growth of sorghum and nothing else. He regarded it as an instrument placed in Yankee hands for the express purpose of enabling them to punish those whom they thought fit to regard as their enemies. He had another scheme, at the same time, for making hemp a substitute for cotton; and when the two should have gone into full operation, he hoped to sever by their instrumentality, the connection between the virtuous North and the odious and wicked cotton and sugar makers of the South. That connection, by the way, has risen in value in his eyes within a short period, for he is now willing to spill any quantity of blood in order to re-establish it.

The connection in question is dissolved, and the sugar cultivation is, for the time, destroyed. In the meantime, the introduction of the sorghum culture has proved of infinite benefit to the whole Southern country. Its culture is almost as universal as that of Indian corn.—It has taken a position as a standing cereal with the other crops. It will never be dispensed with hereafter. Every farmer plants it—it grows everywhere—it needs little attention—its stalk affords excellent molasses, and, we hear, sugar too; its fodder is most nutritious for horses, hogs and cattle; it makes excellent bread; it keeps everything fat on a plantation; and is, upon the whole, the most invaluable present ever made to men since the days of the fabulous Ceres. The design and the hopes of those who introduced it have been completely defeated. Instead of being a curse, it has turned out to be a blessing.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES

BUTLER'S LATEST VILLAINY.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 21st says:—

Some vile lick spittle of the "Beast" (or even he has his toadies,) gloats over the condition of the prisoners whom Butler has set to work on his canal in this style. We quote from the New York Herald of the 17th:

They were forced to go under a guard of negro soldiers to the doomed spot. It was indeed, galling; but the retaliatory principle had to be relentlessly carried out, and in a short time they were on their gloomy march, surrounded by their sable guards. The morning finds them doing the hateful work of Union soldiers, and liable at any moment to die by the hands of those, who, like them, are traitors to their country—The way of the transgressor is surely hard.

Many of these prisoners of war belong to the first families of this proud Old Dominion, and, though used to the proverbially and exceedingly easy uniform of the "played out Confederacy," bore all the other evidences of personal refinement and glorious manners. Some of them left homes of opulence and elegant ease to tread upon the flag of the old government, and doubtless little foreseen themselves of the overshadowing humiliation to which the fortunes of war would one day subject them. It was sad to see eighteen smooth and, in many instances, handsome faces, pale as ashy paleness, and their slender but well formed bodies tremble like the aspen leaf in these October winds.

SOMETHING AT LAST OF THE FIGHT LAST THURSDAY.

After a significant silence by the newspapers, and a still more significant inactivity by Grant, the following "official" account of their sanguinary defeat, last Thursday, is published:

General Ferry immediately formed a line of battle in the open fields, giving General Ames the right and General Birney the left, General Kautz's cavalry covering the right flank and prolonging to the Charles City road a skirmish line that was advanced in front of the infantry. A brigade of Foster's division was deployed as skirmishers on the left of our main line, to make the connection with our fortified position on the New Market road, thus perfecting a continuous line from the James river at Aiken's Landing to the Charles City road, a distance of full ten miles.

When these dispositions had been perfected General Ferry ordered the advance, and his skirmishers moved steadily forward into the woods on either side of the Central road. The moment they advanced the sharp cracking of muskets denoted the presence of the rebels. A brisk skirmish ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the rebels and the steady advance of our men.—Ferry's main line of battle then advanced into the edge of the wood. The skirmishers, scarcely three hundred yards in advance of the line of battle, quickly discovered heavy slashing covering a line of earthworks occupied by heavy masses of rebel infantry, who poured such a deadly volley of musketry into them that a further advance was impossible if not impracticable.

General Ferry's assaults on these works developed the fact that they were held by the divisions of Hoke and Fields, making together a stronger force than that at his disposal for a serious assault.

He had, however, accomplished the purpose of his expedition, and was preparing to retire, when the rebels sallied out from their works and charged our line. The attack was somewhat unexpected, but was none too less warmly received on that account by our men. It will be remembered that our position was on the outside of the rebel slashing, with our skirmishers advanced well into it. In some localities the skirmishers alone checked and repulsed the rebel assault, while in others the line fell back steadily to the main line of battle, where the rebels were checked. The charge was one of the most determined I have ever witnessed. The roar of musketry was almost deafening. For nearly fifteen minutes the rebels were held by their officers, who vainly endeavored to get them up to our line in the face of the terrible fire we poured into them, and then they broke in confusion and hastened back to the cover of their works. Never was a charge made with more determination and vigor, and never was one met with more unflinching courage or repulsed with more completeness than this.

When the rebels went back they left the thick slashing filled with their dead, dying and wounded, evidencing the severe punishment they had received, which was sufficient to deter them from any further attacks.

Of course after having deterred the "Rebels" from making any further attacks, the Yankees themselves found it quite wholesome to "give order for their men to retire."

Soon after this affair orders were given for our men to retire. The withdrawal of so considerable a body of troops, in open daylight, from the immediate presence of a greater body of the enemy, was an undertaking of the most delicate nature. That it was successfully accomplished notwithstanding an effort on the part of the rebels to attack us, reflects the highest credit upon the military skill of the acting commander of the corps.

The day's work might have resulted in the infliction of greater damage to the enemy—probably their rout from the position they had taken and the destruction of their new made works—but for the *faux pas* of the previous evening; but as it was, all was accomplished that was designed at the inception of the movement, and the information obtained was in the highest degree valuable and useful.

We do feel curious to know the price, value and usefulness of that information. We wonder if 1,500 slaughtered Yankees would cover its value, and if its usefulness can be measured by the odd thousand negroes and "white trash" so suddenly and easily taken off?

We have put in the operation in killed, wounded and missing, probably about four hundred men, mostly wounded. Of officers we have to mourn the gallant Major Camp, of the Tenth Connecticut, who fell close up to the rebel works, and whose remains were left on the field, and Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, of the Sixty-second Ohio, mortally wounded. These are the only casualties among field officers that have been reported.

The Petrolia Excitement.

A Louisville correspondent writes as follows:

Just now the gossip about the prevailing fashions, to begin with the head: The style of wearing the hair is the same we have painfully endured for the last twelve months. Crimped all over the head, and crimped into a falling mass behind, which floats over the shoulders or is gathered into an invisible net. Hats and bonnets have greatly changed in style. The jaunty turban with its brilliant bird wing or single feather; the coquettish high crowned hat, with narrow brim and clustering plume; the simple, elegant Alexandrite, adorned with a bunch of wild flowers, have passed away to give place to the low crowned, broad brimmed gipsy hat, or more extravagant lesborn flat. Old and ugly women, and those who have passed under the fatal porch of thirty, will take great comfort under the protecting shade of these hats.

Bonnets, which we hoped to see gradually expand into modest, comfortable head gear, have suddenly contracted into caps; they are made with falling crowns, are not designed to take in hair at the neck, and so do not reach the middle of the head in front; they are cut away at the sides to leave the ears outside the edge of the frame. Ears, which for fifteen years have been concealed by the fashion of dressing the hair, are now exposed to view, and it has been ascertained that a beautiful ear is as rare as small hands and feet in England, or well shaped noses in Africa. Muslin neck ties are worn only with the round hats in out of doors costumes. Small collars have given place to broad ones—the square and pointed style called "the duchess" are most in vogue. One should have well shaped shoulders and a good bust to wear these collars. White alpaca embroidered in colors has been the favorite dress for demi toilete.

White muslin dresses have been universally worn by old and young, generally over colored silk slips or under dresses. All dresses made up in delicate tissue are worn with broad, heavy silk belts and buckles from three to four inches in width; this fashion does not prevail in heavy materials. Silks are made with waists to resemble as much as possible a man's dress coat. The waist elongates into tails behind in which are placed pockets. Sleeves are worn quite small. Evening dresses are cut with long pointed waists, which hardly cover the bust or shoulders. The modesty of which an old English bard sung has certainly no place among the virtues of to-day. The skirts of dresses are worn as long and wide as possible—they are either simply scolloped at the hem or elaborately trimmed with lace, velvet, ribbon or ruffles. The American women who have agreed to wear their dresses without trimming, may be glad to know that the most elegant toilettes have been made up without ornament.

Underskirts are worn with two or three ruffles, often embroidered in black braid. Crinoline is not one jot abated in size or in importance. To make the waist look small, all skirts are worn small at the hips, but at the base the hoop measures from three to four yards.—The present fashion of crinoline and steel skirts were invented by the Empress of France, since when the American manufactures in steel spring skirts have made large fortunes in supplying the domestic and foreign market with the article. American skirts are worn in England and France in preference to any other, and the inventors have retired long since close on half a million. Gloves are worn with two buttons. Parasols are covered with lace and artificial flowers, or ornamented with a fringe of marabout feathers. If Paris a lady has a bonnet, a mantle and parasol to match every dress."

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Last evening, at ten minutes before ten, at his residence, in this city, Roger B. Taney, the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, breathed his last.—Thus is severed another of the lines which connect this generation with the early days of the Republic.

Judge Taney was born in Calvert county, Md., on the 17th of March, 1776. He belonged to an English Catholic family which settled in Maryland in the 16th century, and graduated at Dickinson College in 1795. He began the study of law in Annapolis in 1795, was admitted to the bar in 1799 and represented his county in the House of Delegates. In 1801 he removed to Fredrick, and, in 1816 was elected State Senator, in which capacity he served six years. He removed to Baltimore in 1822. He early won a high reputation as a lawyer, and, though a decided Democrat, was appointed by a Governor of opposition politics Attorney General of the State in 1827, and in 1831 was made Attorney General of the United States by Gen. Jackson, who subsequently appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, on the dismissal of Mr. Duane, in 1833. In this position he encountered the bitter hostility of the Whigs for his action in removing the deposits from the United States Bank. The Senate refused to confirm his nomination in June, 1834, and the following year General Jackson nominated him as Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, but the Senate indefinitely postponed action on the nomination. In the meantime Chief Justice Marshall died; the Senate changed its political complexion, and he was nominated and confirmed as Marshall's successor, and took his seat in January, 1837, since which his fame has been part of the legal history of his country.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Northern Sentiment—What Returned Officers Say—Barbarous Treatment of our Prisoners.

We have conversed with a number of our officers who have lately been released from prison, and endeavored to get from them some definite information in regard to the public sentiment at the North in regard to the great questions of war and peace. These statements are conflicting and unsatisfactory. Some declared that they saw no signs of peace whatever. These were naval officers, who were confined in Boston harbor, had no opportunity to mix with the people, and were restricted in their conversation to the Yankee officials in charge of their prison, all of whom professed to be devoted to the Union. Officers from Johnson's Island, who traversed interior Ohio and Pennsylvania in their return to the South, discovered a decided peace feeling among the rural classes.

This was everywhere apparent except in the Western Reserve, which, as our readers are aware, is peopled exclusively with the worst and most rabid species of New England Yankees. McClellan is gaining strength and will continue to gain it in consequence of the encouraging result in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but Lincoln's election was considered certain. Fraud and bribery at home and intimidation of the soldiers would carry the day for the Gorilla. The Democrats would submit to that, for their spirit is so broken that, if it were known absolutely that a majority of the citizens had voted for McClellan, they would tamely yield to the usurper and permit him to establish his throne without molestation.

On this point all of our officers were agreed, viz: that the Democrats were more humane and kind than the Republicans, and that it is a grevious error into which the Southern people and authorities have fallen of supposing that even the most favoured of our prisoners are well treated. The fact is, both officers and men are starved. A few ounces of salt-pork and sour bread per day, and once a fortnight one waxy potatoe to each man, is now their allowance. Many of the officers from Johnson Island had sustained life by eating rats. Sick men have identically the same quantity and quality of food allowed well men. When a man falls sick his fate is sealed. Even the strongest constitutions are beginning to succumb, and a year more of this barbarity will empty every Northern prison. There will be no victims to torture. Death will reign in solitary triumph over every Yankee Bastile.

GOV. BROWN ON RECONSTRUCTION.—A correspondent writes the Columbus Enquirer from Lumpkin, Ga., that it having been reported there that Gov. Brown was in favor of reconstructing the old Government, provided we could get our rights, etc., in the Union, a gentleman of that place addressed him on the subject, and received the following in reply, which is explicit enough:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
"Milledgeville, Georgia,
"September 19th, 1864.

"Sir: In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, addressed to His Excellency, and desiring to know under what conditions he would be in favor of a reconstruction of the old Federal Union, and go into fraternal embrace with the foul invaders of our homes and rights, the murderers of our brave men, and the abusers and insulters of our women—in a word, the base and fiendish uncivilizers of the age—I am directed by the Governor to say that his position on this subject has been so often given to the country in an official form that he does not consider it his duty to spend time in further explanations. All who wish to understand it have the means of information at hand.

"Very respectfully,
"E. N. BROYLES,
"Aide-de-Camp.

The Dutch Gap Enterprise.

"P. W. A," the correspondent of the Savannah Republican, speculates as follows upon the object of the Yankees in digging the canal across Dutch Gap, and says a timely word in favor of the right use of the spade:

The object of this canal is not fully understood. It is believed to be this: First, to avoid the battery at Howlett's house and the submarine obstructions in the river at Trent's Reach; second, to bring the Federal iron clads through the canal and secure a position, after driving away our little fleet, from which they can silence the battery at Signal Hill; then, having secured Signal Hill, the enemy hope to be able to carry the works at Chaffin's Bluff, which are in easy range of and commanded by the greater elevation of Signal Hill; fourth, having carried Chaffin's Bluff, their next move would be against Drewry's Bluff, distant one mile; fifth, Drewry's Bluff in their possession, the way would be open, they think, to Richmond.—Such is believed to be the theory upon which they are acting.

Their industry and enterprise are alike creditable to themselves and worthy of our imitation. We being the weaker party in numbers, should have been the first to avail ourselves of defensive works and mechanical and scientific appliances; but instead of this being the case, the enemy, notwithstanding he largely outnumbered us, was the only party who employed the spade during the first three years of the war. Two years ago it was the fashion to laugh at McClellan and his army for the use they made of the spade. But we have got over all that now, and find the spade almost as good a weapon as the musket. This is the first campaign the Army of Northern Virginia ever fought behind breastworks, though not the first time it ever prepared such defences. Just now it is fashionable to laugh at Butler's canal.

We learn that four prisoners sent out from the Garrison to chop wood made their escape from the guard Wednesday; also, two the day before. This looks very much like negligence or a want of vigilance on the part of the guard.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

HOW GEN. CLEBURNE DOES.—A reliable man, who has been through all the fights of Upper Georgia, writes to a friend: "When General Cleburne sees a man without shoes, he says to one of his aids, 'Get on your horse and get this man a pair of shoes right away,' while with many generals it takes a month and a heap of begging to obtain a pair."

Our generals should, as far as practicable, imitate the promptness of General C. in attending to the wants of their men.

Major James C. Holmes, of Sampson County, has been retired from the 30th Regiment N. C. Troops for permanent disability, and has been ordered to assume command of the post at Salisbury.

COMING DOWN.—Bacon, corn and many other articles of prime necessity, we are glad to notice, says the Macon Confederacy, have a downward tendency in prices. The corn crop is now safe, and there will be an abundant yield. Hence the old corn is beginning to be thrown on the market, and the price is going down. Bacon has declined also in the course of two or three weeks considerably.

THE WEEKLY CULTIVATOR.—We are happy to see from the last number of the Cultivator, that the enterprising publisher has yielded to the wishes and wants of the public, and concluded to commence the publication of a weekly edition of the Southern Cultivator, which will be quite an acceptable and useful sheet to the public, and we hope will meet with the support and encouragement it deserves.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore to agriculture; also, to current news, a synopsis of army intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the markets, etc., etc.—embracing everything necessary to render it a valuable and acceptable Family Newspaper for the farmers, planters, gardners, stock-raisers, housewives and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

Terms—$10 per year; $6 for six months, or $3 for three months; single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to the Cultivator to be supplied for the remainder of the year (1864

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1864.

The Hour of Trial.

What has been so long threatened and so much talked about seems to have come at last. The long deferred attack on Wilmington would appear to be at hand. We have good reason to believe, from information received, that an attack is imminent—may be looked for any day. The fleet is assembling both at Fortress Monroe and Beaufort Harbor, N. C.

Such information is regarded as authentic by our military authorities, and they are extremely anxious, and indeed positively desire that all non-combattants, and especially women and children, should be removed before an attack actually does take place. This is desired for their own sakes, and for the further reason that their presence would necessarily have the effect of embarrassing the defence. It is expected that all the men who remain will bear their full part in defending their homes, and in repelling the invaders of our soil. Those who do not make up their minds to do what they can in defence of their homes are expected to leave, as we presume little sympathy or favor will be shown any portion of the male population who remain here, and who do not array themselves in defence of the place. Those properly classed as non-combatants who intend to remove in case of an attack had better do so before the pressure of actual attack is felt, as then the difficulty of removal may, and probably will be, insurmountable.

The Weather.

Early.—Should we can judge from the information that comes from Washington and otherwise, General Early has successfully driven Whipping Sheridan, the Barnburner Sheridan [illegible] our corps near Strasburg, under Crook, and advanced on Blue Ridge on Thursday week with [illegible] two other corps of his army, with the intention, [illegible] of making a demonstration on Charlottesville [illegible] Central Railroad. The corps was left in the Valley to divert Early's attention from the main object to be accomplished by the body of Sheridan's [illegible] which is [illegible] in person. Early perceived this—[illegible] of his forces to attend to Crook in the Valley—[illegible] Under crossed the Blue Ridge further up than Sheridan, and by a rapid march fell upon [illegible] he left well come from the mountains into the [illegible] hip and thigh, drove him pell mell through Chaney Gap, pursued him through the town of Winchester and beyond even unto Cedar Creek, where Sheridan first halted to draw breath. [illegible] matters must be badly interrupted, as the [illegible] Election Commissioners [illegible] to go home without the votes [illegible] and State officers at the [illegible] following telegraph publication [illegible] no little doubt of this:

Baltimore, Oct. 20.—[illegible] Election Commissioners [illegible] They report that they [illegible]

Washington, Oct. 20.—[illegible] that General Hood [illegible] the Merrimac and Wood [illegible] on the West Point Road [illegible] such artillery [illegible] position [illegible] Sherman's communications, [illegible] that Hood is now in Upper Alabama [illegible] directly at Dan Mountain and [illegible] supplies are [illegible] in good order.—Advices [illegible] Gen. Canby already [illegible] Among the [illegible] may be stated as certain [illegible] Railroad at sundry points, [illegible] Rosecrans and other points, and [illegible] of prisoners, though not with [illegible] Madame Rumor, also that he has [illegible] between Dalton and Cleveland. This movement [illegible] without revealing anything [illegible] The enemy does not appear to have become [illegible] on [illegible] Hood had reached Guntersville, [illegible] a few miles below Rome—Rome [illegible] Coosa River.

No [illegible] has been received from Sherman's army.

Gen. Bragg.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of Tuesday says: "We understand that Lieut. Gen. Bragg will take command of [illegible] in a more Southern State at an early [illegible]."

Is not the *Sentinel* [illegible] in saying "*Lieut.* Gen. Bragg?" Is [illegible]

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that "General Braxton Bragg [illegible] the commanding General, with his headquarters at Florence [illegible] relieved, and goes at once to take command of an important military post in one of the [illegible] States."

We have no doubt [illegible] but this is substantially correct, except [illegible] General Bragg's having been relieved of [illegible] command. We do not think he has [illegible] not wish. But we deem it better to say no more for [illegible] we suppose the General's resumption of command [illegible] post to which he has been assigned for the present, will be duly announced at the [illegible]

Postmarked Raleigh, Oct. 19, we have an anonymous pamphlet of [illegible] entitled "Peace." It not only has the name of no author, but it has no name or mark to indicate where it was printed.

It appears to be the production of some person more than half crazed, in which case we will not fall from excessive [illegible], and the first page has on its head, in pencil, the modest request: "Please, publish in your paper."—We don't think we will.

This [illegible] Valley of the [illegible] upon the sculptural garden of Eden, and the [illegible] river that went forth out of [illegible] the [illegible] tribes of Israel typified to [illegible] American States, and that in some [illegible] American people are Abraham's [illegible] this continent "the blessed land of Canaan," [illegible] scale; and that therefore we should [illegible] and reconstruct on the basis of emancipation, and then both sections should [illegible] with the music, "I am bound [illegible] Land of Canaan."

The whole [illegible] ridiculous piece of nonsense, which is [illegible] not dangerous because of its utter [illegible] from profanity by the author's [illegible] of the nature of his [illegible] Perhaps where angels fear to tread." The studied [illegible] of the name of the author, printer or publisher is a queer feature, and seems to indicate that [illegible] the ridiculous folly of the pamphlet, there is not [illegible] something worse than folly in connection with it.

We give the following items as we find them. The account furnished to the *Conference* does not coincide with that published by the *Examiner*. One comes through Yankee [illegible] and the other through "the reliable gentleman," and [illegible] may have a certain proportion of truth [illegible]

WILMINGTON.

The *Examiner* has the following:

The reported [illegible] of the Yankee gunboat Niphon, by a shell thrown from [illegible] our guns or forts below Wilmington, is [illegible] and the statement of the captain of a Confederate vessel [illegible] will [illegible] be received in port. It is to be hoped that [illegible] will be nearly accurate in their [illegible] when the vessel get now at Fortress Monroe an almost ready [illegible] which make its appearance. A young gentleman just arrived from Norfolk informs us that the fleet is to be [illegible] by Commodore Porter, and not by Farragut. The officers [illegible] no secret of the destination of the fleet. They say they do not care to capture Wilmington at present; all they want is to get possession of the forts as they have done at Mobile. Our informant left Norfolk more than a week ago, and the fleet was then very nearly ready for sea.

From the Raleigh Confederate.

FROM NEWBERN.

We learn from our Kinston Correspondent, that Yankee deserters from Newbern say that the enemy's fleet is now rendezvousing in force at Beaufort harbor, preparatory for an attack upon Wilmington. Sixty vessels of various classes have already arrived, and more or less are coming in port every day. Our correspondent writes: "I give this as Yankee news. My opinion is, that this movement of the Yankee fleet in Beaufort harbor is not intended for an attack upon Wilmington, but merely to relieve the blockade squadron now off the mouth of Cape Fear. However, we shall soon see what we shall see."

Amongst the old citizens of Newbern who have fallen victims to the yellow fever that is now raging in all its fury at Newbern, Beaufort and Morehead City, our correspondent gives the names of James Ward, Isaac Ramsey, John K. Jones and Henry Clay Jones. The latter is well known as a lawyer of Newbern. He left that place on its occupation by the enemy, and a year or so since returned under disreputable circumstances, it was said; since which time he has been practicing Yankee law before the Yankee Provost courts.

The last Greensboro' Patriot devotes nearly two columns to the advocacy of the claims of Hon. JOHN A. GILMER to the next Senatorship of North Carolina, in place of Mr. DORTCH, whose term will expire in February, 1866. Mr. DORTCH's successor will be chosen by the Legislature to meet this Winter.

THERE is a meeting of Southern Governors this week at Augusta. We suppose it is to be informal and simply for purposes of consultation. We trust that it may be productive of good results.

Correspondence.

STUMP SOUND, Sept. 27th, 1864.

Major W. T. ENNETT,

Dear Sir:—Having had the pleasure of hearing your speech on the 17th inst., and being desirous of those citizens who were absent hearing or seeing it, we most respectfully request that you send us a copy for publication. Hoping that you will comply with our request, we have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

B. H. WILLIAMS,
G. N. ENNETT,
JAMES HOBBS, } Committee.

HOME, Sept. 30th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your note requesting my speech for publication is at hand; and in reply I have to say that notwithstanding my first determination not to allow its publication, but inasmuch as it is the wish and request of you, and those whom you represent, I cannot refuse you, and will send you a copy as soon as I can arrange it. I have the honor, gentlemen, of being, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

W. T. ENNETT.

To Mr. B. H. WILLIAMS and others, Committee.

SPEECH OF MAJ. ENNETT AT TURKEY CREEK SCHOOL HOUSE.

Ladies, Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:

Not many days ago, when in conversation with some gentlemen, they suggested a day be appointed to take up a subscription for the benefit of the suffering families of our soldiers. I promised then to address the people on the occasion. If they would call such a meeting, knowing at the same time that such proceedings were advisable as well as humane. I felt then as I do now, my inability to do justice to the occasion, but my desire to see such a course pursued by the good people of Stump Sound was so strong that I was determined to cast in the "Widow's Mite."

I have heard it often said that "We don't feel the War," and I doubt not now there are those under the sound of my voice, who, if they were to speak as they feel, would say, above the shock of battle, the groans of the wounded and dying, the sobs of the bereaved, the murmurs of defeat, and the shouts of victory, "I don't feel it." Is this insensibility? Is it the delight in ruin? Is it indifference to failure or success? No! It is worse than either of these, for it embraces them all. It is the chuckling of gain over its pockets filling with the treasure of the country, while our brave soldiers are pouring out their blood in its defence.

"*We don't feel the war!*" is the exulting cry of the contractors, money-changers, and speculators whose shouts of revel stifle the tearful voice of misery.

In our large cities especially, where this boasted insensibility to the havoc of war is found. It is there in the exchanges, where fortunes are being made with such marvelous rapidity, and in its haunts of pleasure where they are being rent with such wanton extravagance, that they don't feel this war. They are at a banquet of abundance and delight, from which they are not to be unseated, though the ghosts of the hundreds of thousands of their slaughtered countrymen shake their gory locks at them.

While the national wealth has been poured out with a profuse generosity in behalf of a cause dear to the national heart, there have been immense fortunes made by enterprising money getters, seeking only to fill their own pockets.

When the war suddenly burst upon the nation, and before it was able to arouse its gigantic energies, the government was so helpless that it besought aid at any cost. It was then, as our brave fellow-citizens came forward in multitudes to defend their country, there arose an urgent demand for arms, clothing and subsistence. Everything required for the use and consumption of the soldier was wanted, and wanted at once. Tents and blankets to protect him from the weather—clothes to dress him—bread and meat, and all the varied necessaries of the daily ration, even to the salt, to feed him—the knapsack, haversack, &c., to equip him—muskets, pistols, &c., to fight with—horses, mules, &c., for transportation.

Thousands of men in the immediate and continued want not only of all the ordinary necessaries of life, but of the many additional requirements for war, were to be provided for without delay. The government, with a commissariat organized only for an army of a few thousand soldiers, and suddenly, called upon to clothe, arm and subsist so many more, could do nothing but appeal to the enterprise of trade to supply its pressing necessities. The appeal, with the treasure of our young Confederacy to sustain it, was not made in vain. Another army, the army of contractors, thus came forward no less promptly than the thousands of citizen soldiers. These, with their lives as their offering, asking nothing in exchange and receiving only a bare subsistence; the farmers no less liberal of the contents of their fields, stables, granaries, warehouses and shops, demanding a great price, and getting it.

A think of the immense activity with which trade was inspired by the numerous and multifarious demands of the government. Contractors for everything required for human use and consumption in order not only to sustain life but to destroy it, suddenly started into existence. The government, pressed by a necessity which admitted of no hesitation in regard to time, character, quantity, quality and cost, accepted almost every offer, and paid almost any price.

The contractors of all kinds, with their contracts signed and sealed, hastened to pocket the profits. In many cases, with a mere dash of their pens, they transferred their bargains at an advance, and made snug fortunes, without the labor of an hour, or the expense of a shilling. In other instances they fulfilled their contracts in a way more profitable to themselves than useful to the government. The quality of the article they heeded little, provided it bore the name and the semblance of the thing, and could be had for almost nothing, or for much less than they were to receive for it.

It was not only in the contracts for clothing, but in those for almost every other supply that Government, paying for the substance was mocked by the shadow. There was, it is true, a show of caution on the part of the authorities in the form of a Governmental inspection, but the object of this was often thwarted by hate, negligence, collusion or favoritism.

There were thousands of dollars spent by the Government in a few months, at the beginning of the war, for arms alone; out of this a dozen or more enriched themselves for life. Poor men thus became rich between the rising and setting of the same day's sun, while the hundreds of thousands of dollars of the wealthy increased to millions in the same brief space of time.

The "good time" of the contractors has, however, I hope, now nearly gone. The Government, with the experience of nearly four years' war, and with its commissariat thoroughly organized, is no longer at the mercy of the fraudulent and extortionate. In fact, I believe in some later contracts the Government has, with the depreciation of the currency and the consequent rise in prices, got the best of the bargain.

As fortunes can be no longer made in a day out of the National Treasury, the eager money seekers have taken to fleecing it out of each other. The rage of speculation—excitement is too mild a word—which has seized upon the community, and is fast making us a nation of stock-jobbers, has never been equalled since the days of John Law during the French regency of the Duc. D'Orleans. The exchanges and their approaches are already crowded with a frenzied throng of eager speculators, as was the *Rue de Quincampoix* of old. Streets are blocked up by a mass so frenzied by the general passion for gain, that almost all regard for individual safety and respect for personal propriety seems lost. The stranger goes to take a look at the speculators at the hour of exchange as he does at a collection of wild beasts at feeding time, and comes away with the same impression, namely, that in their hunger to get their fill they are ready to devour each other. The prudent citizen turns the street, and shuns the place as dangerous to his morals and his person. If not tempted to risk his fortune, he is sure to be so hustled by the unruly crowd as to spoil his temper or his clothes, and perhaps endanger his limbs or life.

When the passion of speculation, however obvious the fatal consequences, has once severed the blood of a people, it unfortunately is seldom checked, except by its own retributive effect of exhaustion. The homilies of the pulpit, the daily warnings of the press, and the demonstrations of political economy are unheeded by ears ringing with the jubilant shouts of the favorites of fortune. When they hear of one who was a bankrupt but a few months since, but now counts by millions his fortune, made in a short half year at the exchange, or rather on "the street," or on the highway—for his credit never was clean enough for admission to the fastidious company of gentlemen at "the Board;" when they hear of another who was but yesterday a vender of apples and pea nuts at the street corner, and is to day by fortunate speculations the possessor of hundreds of thousands;—when they hear of these and the like, as we all do every day, they are loath to turn from so brilliant examples of success to listen to the sober precepts of prudence. The small voice of prudence, moreover, is hourly becoming fainter and fainter, drowned as it is in the general shout of triumph. Prudence, it is feared, will soon cease altogether, for want of a listener, from uttering further warnings, and leave to retributive justice to indicate a natural law, the abuse of which she could not prevent.

The mania of speculation is wondrously contagious, especially among a people as gregarious and sympathetic as we are. What touches one is apt to be felt by all. It may not be long before our women shall be seen, as in the times of John Law in France, and of the South Sea bubble in England, trafficing their silks and satins in the dust of the exchange, and raising their voice in frenzied barter. Already the spirit of speculation so pervades the community, that the rise and fall of stocks is the most common topic of daily conversation in our house during the hours of leisure, if hours of leisure we can be said to have when they are filled with the thoughts and talks of business. Some of our women are already infected with the prevailing passion of money-making, as they have been long with that of spending it.

"What's the price of Gold to-day, my dear?" escapes from the pretty mouth of your wife before she has [illegible] the habitual kiss of connubial welcome upon your expectant lips. If you are a speculator, as you probably are in common with most of your fellow-citizens at this moment, and have made a good day of it, you answer blandly and don't complain of the loss of the conjugal embrace. If you have been unlucky and want consolation, and seek what you have a right to expect but don't find, you mourn over the loss, and conclude probably, with St. Paul, that money or rather the love of it, is the root of all evil.

The day has been found too short for the untiring stock speculators. They gather in a great Hotel, and renewing the morning's strife for gain, prolong it to the late hours of the night, which they make hideous with their eager and noisy competition. What care they for wives deserted, children unseen from day to-day, and turned nights after night into bed unblessed by a Father's kiss; domestic joys and duties forsaken, and all the claims of social intercourse neglected, provided they gain their cent per cent.

It is obvious that when all are seeking to make their fortunes at others' expense that most will be disappointed.—Each one, however, thinks that it will be his neighbor until he awakes some morning and finds it is himself who is ruined. There are some seductive examples undoubtedly of great success of the rise of poverty to wealth in the course of a few weeks. There will be, too, with no less certainty before long, many striking instances of a fall from riches to beggary. Michelet, in his chapter on Law's scheme, tells of one who was a footman at the beginning of the month, a millionaire by his successful speculations at its close, and again a footman before the end of another thirty days with nothing in possession but his stock of linen, and nothing in prospect but his wages.

It is not within my province to discuss the policy or necessity of the issue of the present paper currency; it is obvious, however, to all, that its increasing abundance is the exciting cause which, acting upon a community singularly prone to the disease, has produced the present fever of speculation. Some of the largest fortunes have been made by those shrewd men who, from the beginning foresaw the natural effect of a redundant paper currency is raising prices; these with apparent recklessness but with real shrewdness, bought everything of value they could borrow enough of money to buy or purchase on credits.—As the currency depreciated and prices necessarily rose, they paid their *debts* in less value than they had received, and received a greater value in what they had bought than they paid. The rise in prices from day to day, as the paper money becomes more abundant and less valuable, is the great stimulus to speculation. It is advisable for those who possess substantial property to cling to it. If you have houses, farms, land, or even merchandise, which can be kept without spoiling, do not be tempted to part with them too readily by the high prices offered in paper.—Again, if you have currency to invest, do not be [illegible] ed by the high prices, but buy what is of substantial value and that alone, even if it takes a great deal of paper to do it. Above all eschew speculation, and trust not the bubbles which the flatulent enterprise of the day is blowing so industriously. They may rise and float for a while, glittering with a false sparkle of gold and silver and all the bright colors of the rainbow, but when you shall attempt to grasp them the air will escape leaving you nothing in hand but the scum of which they are made. Such a dissection on the part of men of real means would do much to check the dangerous passion of speculation or if not, save themselves and the country from ruin. Apart from the fatal and permanent effect of the habit of expense of sensual indulgence upon the individual and national character, it may have a disastrous influence upon the war. While the passion for speculation is raging and the means for gratifying the appetite for luxury and pleasure are abounding, the war is not felt, and is willingly concurred in. Let, however, the reaction come, as it surely will when fortunes shall scatter more rapidly than they have been gathered, and abundance and delight be no longer so easily purchasable, then the sensibility of our [illegible] will be awakened as to feel the war and feel it so much that they may wish it at an end before its great purpose is accomplished. Are you indulging yourselves with the idea that this is to be a continued carnival of abundance and pleasure? If so, you had better awaken at once to the fact that it is a sacrifice demanding the utmost effort of patient endurance. No noble cause such as we are struggling for, was ever won by men while besotting themselves with excess and dallying with pleasure. We must feel this war, and feel it resolutely, or we shall never triumph. Are we willing to prove ourselves worthy to triumph? If so, live like these suffering families; give them all you have to luxuriate in and stop the sobs and cries of the widowed mother and her fatherless babes. Fellow citizens: I have told you of your extravagance, I have told you of worshipping the mighty dollar. Why have I done it? It is for a purpose. I want to show you how wrong it is to revel in luxuries while a portion of your fellow beings are destitute of dry corn bread, to prevent extreme hunger, or clothes sufficient to prevent nudity. I charge these with you if you will, to the day when you were organizing your little band at the Golden Place. Do you recollect the excuses that were given by many of them: "That their families would suffer." Have you forgotten the many promises you made? If you have, let me remind you of some of them. There are those in this very house that I heard, when they gave the soldier a hearty shake of the hand, say, "your wife and little babes shall never suffer while there is a mouthful to be had."—How did that soldier feel? He left with a proud heart, and with independence staring him in the face, saying, sir, your rights in common with mine, I am willing and ready to defend.

Have those soldiers filled their contracts? Yes; they have living witnesses. Have you filled yours? Don't you dislike to answer? I am ashamed for you. Some of those poor soldiers who received that promise have undergone all the hardships and trials that it is possible for human endurance. He has been severely wounded on the battle field, lying there perhaps hour after hour with no one to care for him; all this bore with a veteran's fortitude; nothing daunted his manly spirit until he heard that his dear little babes were suffering for bread! Imagine his feelings; you fellow citizens, have that to answer for before a just God. Over there sits a widowed mother, whose husband's bones are now bleaching on the gory field of Sharpsburg. He it was died fighting for you to stay at home and make your millions, and permit his wife to suffer for a little piece of corn bread. Look again at that little prateing boy, the delight of his once happy father, whose blood has saturated the plains of Manassas. What have you done for him?—You say "I have paid tax to feed him." yes you have done that, *why?* because you were obliged to, have you not grumbled about such tax? Is that which the country gives them sufficient to make them live like you do? No; they should have more; if anything, the families of the poor soldier should live better than any one else. Don't some of you refuse to take the certificates given by the Pauper Committee for that which you sell them? Yes; you even speculate on the county bonds; shame on you do you sell corn or bacon the same to that poor mother over there as you do to the wealthiest man in the County? I am surprised at you friends. Would that it was law for every man to give what he could spare to the soldiers' families, "without money and without price."

Why are so few here to-day? They were afraid of being made ashamed of their gains and more afraid of having to spend the mighty dollar. There are some here, I have no doubt, will object to giving anything on the ground of this not being the proper plan. To such I would say, we want no excuse for his stinginess or meanness, for the one that objects to giving that watery aged mother bread, and refuses to give to that little child nourishment, deserves to be considered heathenish, and to such I would say—go your own way this time.

I have often lead the brave men of this district to battle, and I am willing again, after this war is over, to lead them up to any house, to destroy whatever the man has made, who refuses to give their families subsistence in time of need.

It does seem to me, fellow citizens, that Christian people should assemble together to call upon God, and to enquire calmly, solemnly, what were their duties and responsibilities in a time like this. Thousands of men have gone forth to the high places of the field, while thousands remain at home. Why? I ask. Let each answer before God. Are you here cowards, asking other men to shed their blood for a country that you would not defend with your own? Are you here half traitors, neglecting and forgetting the soldier to spare yourself? regarding him only as food for powder, or as a cotton bale to ward the bullets from your own body? God forbid it. Oh that there were a thoroughly sound head at the South, and that every man who does not love his country would go North. Honor, humanity, patriotism, piety, urge you to identify yourselves with the soldiers, to make common cause with them for your common country, to consider yourself just as much "enlisted" as they, to seek with earnestness and bear with fortitude and joy your share of the common burden, and press to the altar with your portion of the common sacrifice.

But what may you do? Each of you can do something. You can prevent the sufferings of the families of soldiers. Your soldiers are willing to fight for you, they are willing to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of your independence, and all they ask of you is the small pittance of their families' protection, and to see that they have to eat and wear sufficient to keep them from hunger and nudity. Who can do more? are they not meek in their demands? Can you refuse them that? No; I think I know the people too well of Stump Sound to doubt their doing it. But when will you commence? At once. Would you have me give you my views as to the plan that should be adopted? First of all, what you sell to the soldiers' families sell to them at schedule prices; for instance, corn at $3 per bushel. When there is nothing for them in Stump Sound, then take the money that we are to make up to-day and buy it for them. All of you, friends, rally around and pull together for the benefit of the soldiers' families, and when that cruel war is over let the soldiers feel that their services have been appreciated by the good people of Stump Sound.

Ladies, last, but not least; would that I had something sweet to say to you, but my mouth was always too bitter, my heart too cold, to ever have any thing sweet enough to say to the ladies, but I may perhaps say something one of these days to one of them, that will get me into a big scrape. I am mightily tempted to do that once, but it won't do while this cruel war is going on, but I intend having my plans all formed so that as soon as the war ends, I can advance all my force at once, and conquer or get defeated immediately. You may all look out; for ought you know, it is one of your number. But ladies you have a duty to perform; you have great influence, daughters over their fathers, wives over their husbands, and young ladies over sweethearts, now it behooves you to use that influence in behalf of the indigent families of the soldiers. Tell your sweethearts you won't have them, if they don't aid them, make them subscribe plentifully. If you loose a sweetheart by that operation, and want another, call on your humble servant, he is ever ready and willing to please you all.

In conclusion fellow citizens, allow me to wish you God speed in your humane undertaking.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 21st, 1864.

New York papers of the 19th instant has been received.

An official dispatch states that Hood's main force were near Lafayette on the night of the 16th. Sherman was at Ship's Gap, at which point part of the 24th North Carolina Regiment were captured. The rear of Hood's army left Lafayette going South at daylight on the 17th.

A St. Louis telegram, of the 18th, state that Price's headquarters are at Lexington.

General Curtis drove the rebels out of Independence on Tuesday.

General Birney died in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Great excitement prevailed in Memphis on Sunday evening in consequence of an expected attack on the City by a strong body of Forrest's forces.

Twelve hundred guerrillas, under Hinds, have concentrated near Brandenburg, Kentucky.

A Peace Convention is in session in Cincinnati. Long is talked of as a candidate for President.

Gold closed in New York at 210.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 21st, 1864.

Returns from 66 Counties in Pennsylvania show a Democratic gain of fourteen thousand five hundred on the vote of last year, when the Republicans elected a Governor by fifteen thousand three hundred majority.

FROM THE VALLEY.

RICHMOND, Oct. 21st, 1864

Official dispatches state that Early attacked Sheridan's camp, at Cedar Creek before day on the 19th, and surprised and routed the 8th and 9th corps. He drove the 6th corps beyond Middletown, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery and thirteen hundred prisoners, which were safely brought off, but the enemy subsequently made a stand and in turn attacked Early, causing his line to give way. On his retreat the enemy captured thirty pieces of artillery and some wagons and ambulances. Our loss in killed and wounded was less than one thousand. Our loss in prisoners is thought to be small.

The enemy's infantry is reported to be very badly demoralized. He did not pursue. His loss was very severe.

Gen. Ramseur was seriously wounded while acting with gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 21st, 1864.

European advices to the 9th inst. has been received.

A Convention recently concluded by the French and Italian Governments has been published with protocol providing that the Italian Capital be transferred to Florence within six months, and the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome in two years from the date of the Royal assent to the bill which the ministry will submit to the Italian Parliament. The treaty is not acceptable to the Pope, who threatens to call for protection on some other Catholic Power if the French troops are withdrawn.

M. Chatteau Renard has been appointed French Minister to Washington. Mercier goes to Madrid.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH DAY.

The firing Wednesday was confined principally to the different batteries on the Islands, only one shot having been fired at the city. Battery Wagner fired eighteen shots at James' Island, Battery Gregg and the "Swamp Angel," sixteen shots at Fort Sumter, and thirty-five shots at Sullivan's Island. The latter replied and fired fourteen shots at Gregg.

The deserters who were brought to the city state that the enemy on Morris' Island had eleven guns bearing upon the city, no more than three, however, being used at any one time. Several of their larger guns had very recently burst. These deserters also state that the enemy have been in expectation of an attack on Morris' Island from our side. This information they gained from deserters.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Soule for Yankee papers to the 13th inst.—*Courier.*

PLATO'S ANTICIPATIONS OF A SAVIOUR.

From an admirable work on the Evidences of Christianity, by Olinthus Gregory, L. L. D., late Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, we extract the following:

Plato, whether from the recollections of the traditions and truths he gathered from the Jews while he was in Egypt, or whether 'twas

"—— the Divinity that stirred within him,"

I pretend not to determine—concludes that we cannot know of ourselves what petition will be pleasing to God, or what worship to pay him, but that it is necessary a law giver should be sent from Heaven to instruct us, and such a one he did expect, and "Oh," says he, "how greatly do I desire to see that man, and know who he is!" Nay, he goes farther and affirms that this lawgiver must be *more than man*; for since every nature is governed by one her nature that is superior to it, as birds and beasts by man, he infers that this lawgiver, who was *to teach man what man could not know by his own nature*, must be of a nature superior to man, that is, a divine nature. *Alcibiad II, de Fœcat. de Legibus, lib.* 4. But further still, as Rosseau remarked in his celebrated letter to the Archbishop of Paris, "when Plato described his imaginary good man, loaded with all the shame of guilt, yet meriting the highest rewards of virtue, he describes exactly the character of Jesus Christ; the resemblance was so striking that all the fathers perceived it." He gives, indeed, as lively a picture of the person, qualifications, life and death of this divine man as if he had been acquainted with the 53 chapter of Isaiah; for he says, 'that this just person must be poor, and void of all recommendations but that of virtue alone; that a wicked world would not bear his instructions and reproof; and therefore, within *three or four years* after he began to preach he should be persecuted, imprisoned, scourged, and at last put to death."—*De Repub.* 1, 2.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The Intelligencer, in announcing the death of Chief Justice Taney, says:

We regret to announce that the venerable Chief Justice Taney is no more.

This announcement will carry sorrow to the hearts of the people, among all who held him in reverence for the high qualities he brought to the discharge of his duties at the head of the supreme judicial tribunal of the country. Full of years and full of honors, he has passed away from the scenes which he illustrated by his learning and virtue, leaving behind him a reputation as much distinguished by the superior dignity of his character as by the extraordinary vigor of intellect which sustained and graced his long, laborious and useful career. He died last night, at ten minutes before ten o'clock.

Lieut. Croft, of Croft's battery, now at the front, is in town for the purpose of buying horses for his battery—having authority to impress them if they cannot be procured by purchase. He went to look at the carriage horses of Senator Hill, after which Mr. H. sent them to Lt. C., when that officer returned one and offered to pay $1,000 for the other. Mr. H. believing that there should be no conflict with the prices established by the Impressment Commissioners, refused to receive more for his horse than the government schedule price. We give this as an example of the spirit which should actuate our people all over the Confederacy.

LaGrange Reporter.

A Buffalo (N. Y.) journal makes the following statement: "Mrs. George H. Pendleton recently said that if there was one thing in the life of her father which she regretted, it was that her father had written the Star Spangled Banner."

The late Philip Barton Key, murdered by the notorious Sickles, in Washington city, was the brother of Mrs. Pendleton. Her father, Francis S. Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was for many years U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

AN EDITOR ON A BEAR HUNT.—The editor of the Abingdon Virginian anticipates his absence on a bear hunt as follows:

"When this paper is issued, the senior editor expects to be on a bear hunt in the mountains. If he gets a bear, he will tell all about next week. If the bear gets him, why, the bear must tell it. If neither gets the other, the public will lose a long and thrilling recital."

DIED.

In this town, on the 18th inst., GEORGE FRANKLIN, son of Francis and Mary J. James, aged 6 years, 11 months and 4 days.

I take this little lamb said He,
And lay it in my breast;
Protection he shall find in me,
In me be ever blessed.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

THE TYRANNY IN MEMPHIS.

We have before us the following circular letter and Declaration of Principles, which was addressed to a teacher of Memphis, whose name we omit. She despotism of Washburn is indeed low-reaching when a lady cannot be permitted to teach the alphabet and the multiplication table to little children without solemnly swearing to such a rigmarole of absurdity and wickedness as the Declaration of Principles, and promising diligently to poison the minds of the little ones with it. To require an oath that black is white, that vice is virtue, and that wrong is right, and that all who hold otherwise are knaves and idiots, would not be a whit more foolish and detestable than the miserable stuff with which every instinct of truth and patriotism is sought to be stifled in the minds of the young:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Memphis, Tenn., Sept.—, 1864.

In compliance with instructions from Major General C. C. Washburn, Commanding the District of West Tennessee, I respectfully request your attention to the enclosed form of a declaration of principle and duty, which, it is believed, no truly loyal person can hesitate to endorse.

It is the opinion of many competent observers of the times, that this rebellion has been brought on by the perverted education, in past years, of the youth of the South; the importance of a correct education of the rising generation cannot, therefore, be overestimated.

You are invited to maturely consider the several propositions, and if you find them consistent with your views, to call on me at the Mayor's Office, corner of Jefferson and Second streets, up stairs, between 10 and 12 o'clock M., or 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., on or before Twentieth instant, and sign duplicate copies.

Very respectfully,

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.,
Acting Mayor.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

I, ——— ———, do solemnly declare, upon my honor, that I am loyal to the Government of the United States of America; that I am unconditionally in favor of the maintainance of the Federal Union, at any cost and by any practicable means; that I consider the present war as an unholy and causeless rebellion on the part of the so called "Confederate States," and as a just and noble effort on the part of the Federal Government to uphold popular and free institutions; that I honestly and heartily rejoice when the Federal armies meet with success, and when the Confederate arms meet with reverse; that I hold all men and women, aiding and abetting, by word or deed, resistance to the authority of the present or any other legally elected Administration, as traitors to their God and their country; and that I condemn the expressing or entertaining of disloyal sentiments, on the part of American citizens, as infamous and degrading.

And I do hereby pledge and bind myself, during my connection with the Schools of Memphis, to teach positive, practical and unconditional loyalty to my pupils; to inculcate confidence and respect in and for the Federal Government, reverence for the flag of the Union, abhorrence of treason and traitors, and distrust and contempt for the man or woman sympathising with secession or rebellion.

This declaration of my principles I offer without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and pledge my truth and reputation to a faithful compliance with the above obligation.

——— ———.

Dated and subscribed at Memphis, this — day of ———, 1864, in my presence.

———, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G., Acting Mayor.

Can a State Rebel?

PHILADELPHIA, May 24th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Metropolitan Record:

Dear Sir—Some of the Democratic newspapers very improperly call the Southern people rebels. Now, according to Webster, a rebel is "one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of the government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it. One who wilfully violates a law. One who disobeys the King's proclamation; a contemner of the King's laws. A feudal villian who disobeys his lord." When the State of Virginia separated from England, she became an independent sovereign State, and the history of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States shows that she never surrendered her sovereignty. When she formed her Constitution she likewise prescribed an oath of fealty and allegiance to her sole and separate sovereignty, which all her sons were bound to subscribe to. The Virginian who fights in defence of his native State, and against those who are invading her soil and his home, is not a rebel. The State of Virginia being sovereign and independent, cannot rebel, because the creator cannot rebel against the creature, and therefore the people of Virginia, who obey the laws of Virginia, cannot be rebels. The people of Virginia never made war on any State of the late Union, or the Federal agent located in Washington, but she has been from the commencement of this war of the Federal agent on State sovereignty defending herself against the invasion of her soil and the desolations of the homes of her citizens, by Yankees and European adventurers. Will the Democracy of the North permit such vagabonds as George Thompson, to come here from Europe and erect a despotism for us in Washington. We have an army of unscrupulous foreigners in the service of the abolition administration, fighting to crush our liberties. Look at the arrest of ex Governor Medary, of Ohio. Look at the suppression of newspapers in New York and Baltimore by soldiers. I call on the Democratic party to unite everywhere, and hunt the tyrants—Abolitionism and miscegenation—from power. Let the watch-word of the Democracy be the liberty of the citizen and the sovereignty of the States.

Yours, ***

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

Who was It?

Commenting upon an article in the Wilmington *Journal* under the foregoing heading, the Raleigh *Standard* says:

"The word "scoundrel" used by the President in the speech referred to, was no doubt meant to apply to Jared I. Whitaker, Esq., the proprietor of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, who is State Commissary for Georgia under Gov. Brown. The President struck at Gov. Brown through one of his officers, who happens to be the Editor who charged the President with a disposition to abandon Georgia to her fate. It is a significant fact that the President and Gov. Brown had no interview when the former was in Georgia on his recent visit, and that the President made no allusion to Governor B. in any of his speeches."

Mr. Holden is entirely mistaken in his version of the *affair* to which he refers. The Wilmington Journal was right. The term "*scoundrel*" which polluted the President's lips when in this city, we have already stated, was doubtless applied to the writer of an article for this paper. While Col. Whitaker is the proprietor of this paper, as Commissary General of the State, he attends alone to the laborious and responsible duties of that office, which occupy his entire time and attention.

With the editorial department of this paper, he has no connection; its conduct devolving upon the writer of this article, whose name as its *Editor* appears at the head of the paper. Where Mr. Holden of the Standard got *his* information, we are at a loss to divine. We apprehend the statement he has made was the "coinage of his own brain." We have never known him to be right, and the conviction is impressed upon our mind, that he never will be.

The New York *World*, in an article headed "Pennsylvania Redeemed," claims that the State has gone for the Democracy. Philadelphia, which gave the Republicans fifteen thousand majority last year, this year gives a Democratic majority of two thousand. The *World*, in its comments on the election, says:

The Keystone State yesterday declared her choice for McClellan by fifty thousand majority.

Ohio, too, feels the swelling of the tide, and although there, too, the same unscrupulous gerrymandering of Congressional districts may lose us in the House some of our best members, the dispatches from Republican sources, garbled, false and partial as they are, disclose a vast Democratic gain on the popular vote. We shall be surprised if the Republican majority of one hundred and one thousand is not cut down to twenty-five thousand or less